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ANNUAL CATALOGUE

OF THE

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,

AND

NEW ENGLAND SEED STORE

CONNECTED WITH THE

New England Farmer Office,

Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street,

BOSTON.

To

SIR—

We take the liberty to present you with a Catalogue of the *Agricultural Warehouse and New England Seed Establishment*, with a confidence that a regard to public benefit will direct patronage to an establishment, which so evidently and essentially contributes to the improvement of the art of Culture, the foundation of our national and individual prosperity.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH R. NEWELL,
GEO. C. BARRETT.

THE
HORTICULTURAL REGISTER
AND
GARDENER'S MAGAZINE,

DEVOTED TO GARDENING, ORCHARDING AND THE CULTIVATION OF FLOWERS.

Containing 480 pages, published monthly at \$2 per ann. in advance.

T. G. FESSENDEN, Conductor.

VOLUME SECOND of this periodical commences January 1, 1836, and the subscriber would respectfully solicit the attention of his patrons and the public, to the arrangements proposed for the continuance of the work.

Several gentlemen of acknowledged experience and talent, are engaged as regular contributors to the pages of the Register, in order to interest and benefit the various branches of Horticulture, and those engaged in its pursuits in different sections of the United States. This plan it is believed will give satisfaction to our readers and ensure for the work a high stand among the periodicals of the day.

The *Register* will be practical in its character, and the results of experiments, and the experience of cultivators are earnestly solicited for publication.

The first number of volume second will be embellished with a beautiful copper plate frontispiece to be followed by occasional engravings.

It was *two years* after the Horticultural Register was proposed to the public before it was commenced, and distrust of public patronage, the reason of delay, was removed by the liberal and immediate support which it received at the commencement of the first volume.

Believing from the best possible proof, a numerous subscription list, including most of the names eminent in this country for their devotion to Horticulture, that the interest in a work of this nature is increasing, and animated by the idea that the happiness of thousands is involved in the universal diffusion of Horticultural knowledge throughout the land, the publisher assures the subscribers that no pains or expense will be spared to make it worthy the continued patronage of an enlightened American public.

Agents will please to retain 10 per cent, as commission, on all moneys received.

GEORGE C. BARRETT, Publisher.

Boston, Dec. 1835.

CATALOGUE
OF
VEGETABLE, HERB, TREE, FLOWER AND GRASS
SEEDS,
BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS,
AGRICULTURAL BOOKS, &c.

FOR SALE AT
THE NEW ENGLAND SEED STORE,
CONNECTED WITH THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
NOS. 51 & 52, NORTH MARKET STREET,
BOSTON,

BY GEO. C. BARRETT.

WITH CONCISE DIRECTIONS FOR CULTIVATING MOST OF THE SORTS
DESCRIBED.

WITH A LIST OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

FOR SALE AT THE WAREHOUSE IN THE SAME BUILDING,

BY JOSEPH R. NEWHALL.

SIXTH EDITION.

BOSTON:
NEW ENGLAND FARMER OFFICE
1836.

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ CONNECTED with the New England Seed Store are Gardens expressly for the raising of Seeds by experienced and responsible Seedgrowers, and the quality and vitality are expressly guaranteed. No Seeds are *bought in* or procured of irresponsible abecedarians in the business, but are expressly raised and imported for the establishment. And as the *variety* and *quantity* of Seeds kept on hand are by far greater than at any other place in New England, orders from the British Provinces, West Indies, or the Southern States, can always be executed with promptness, at satisfactory prices. Dealers in Seeds, and country traders, supplied, at wholesale or retail, on the best terms.

☞ Persons who wish for Seeds to sell again can be supplied at a very liberal discount, with boxes of various sizes, containing a complete assortment of the Seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden, neatly put up on a new plan, in small papers, labelled and sealed, ready for retail, with printed directions on each package, for its management; and every sort warranted to be of the very first quality.

☞ GRASS SEEDS at wholesale and retail at the lowest market prices.

☞ FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, GRAPE VINES, and all Nursery productions furnished at one day's notice, and when requested can be packed in mats or boxes so as to be safely sent to Europe or any part of America.

PREFACE.

IN again offering to the public our Catalogue of Seeds, &c. we take the liberty to make a few remarks relative to our establishment, in which they are offered for the acceptance of cultivators, engaged in agricultural and horticultural pursuits.

When the *Agricultural Warehouse and New England Seed Store* was commenced, it was altogether problematical whether those engaged in the different branches of rural economy would give support to such an establishment, and the proprietors incurred very considerable expenses, as well as bestowed much time and exertion to make it what the Farmers and Gardeners of New England very much needed, to wit, a repository from which could be obtained Seeds, &c. which might be relied on as true to their kind and of the best quality. The experience and experiments of a series of years, enable us now to give assurance of satisfaction to those who may commence or will continue their patronage. We have completed our anticipated arrangements in the seed department in such a manner that we are well assured of a full supply of seeds, raised under our own direction. We are thus placed in a condition to supply seeds, of warranted good quality; and arrangements have been made to import from Europe those kinds which bid fairest to be most useful, best adapted to our soil and climate, and on which reliance can be placed that with proper treatment they will not fail to germinate.

In a business of this description it cannot be expected but that complaints will sometimes be made of seeds not vegetating; but candid men will allow that the fault is not always in the *seed*. The best seed may fail of coming up, on several accounts; some kinds may be sown too early, and be chilled in the ground before vegetating—they may be scorched in the ground in dry seasons, by the burning rays of the sun—they are often eaten by worms and insects, and are frequently covered too deep in the earth, particularly delicate flower seeds. The best method of proving the quality of the seed is to sow a few in a box of loose earth, placed in a warm room, keeping the earth moist. If the seed is good, it will vegetate in a reasonable time. A quicker method is to roll up a few seeds in a quantity of *wet moss*, which will soon determine their character.

A few remarks have been added on the requisite soil and proper cultivation of vegetable and flower seeds.

We have annexed the *scientific* and the *French term*, to the leading name of each species, for the accommodation of all who desire to become acquainted with them.

Connected with the Seed Trade, we have a large assortment of the most approved books on Agriculture, Horticulture, Gardening, and Botany; and can supply Agricultural Libraries and others with books—not usually found elsewhere—on reasonable terms.

It was long before the business would warrant the expenses now incurring; and it is for the public to decide to what extent they will give their patronage to an establishment conducted on the principles, enjoying the advantages, and favored with the prospects above mentioned.

GEO. C. BARRETT.

Boston, January, 1836.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

ARTICHOKE.	(<i>Cynara Scolymus.</i>)	Artichau.
ASPARAGUS.	(<i>Asparagus officinalis.</i>)	Asperge.

Large Early Dutch,
Large White Reading,
Gravesend,
Battersea.

BEANS.	(<i>Phassolus.</i>)	Harricot.
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ENGLISH DWARFS.

Broad Windsor,
Early Mazagan,
Green Nonpareil,
Heligoland,
Horse,
Sword Long pod.

KIDNEY DWARF, OR STRING BEANS.

Early China Dwarf,
Early Quaker,
Early Mohawk,
Early Yellow Cranberry,
Early Yellow Six Weeks,
Large White Kidney Dwarf,
Red Cranberry Dwarf,
Marrow, or Thousand to one,
White Cranberry Dwarf.

POLE, OR RUNNING BEANS.

Large White Lima,
Small White Lima, or Saba,
Large Scarlet Runners,
Large White Dutch Runners,
White Dutch Case Knife,
Red Cranberry,
White Cranberry,
Yellow Cranberry,
London Horticultural, (*very fine.*)

- BEET.** (Beta) Betterave.
 Early Blood Turnip Rooted,
 Early White Scarcity,
 Long Blood Red,
 Yellow Turnip Rooted,
 Mangel Wurtzel,
 Sir John Sinclair's,
 Green, (for steews or soups,)
 French Sugar, or Amber Beet.
- BORECOLE.** (*Brassica oleracea selenisia.*) Chou frisé vert.
- BROCCOLI.** (*Brassica b. asparagoides*) Chou Broccoli.
 Early Purple,
 Early White,
 Large Purple Cape,
 White Cape, or Cauliflower,
 Brimstone, or Portsmouth.
- BRUSSELS SPROUTS.** (*Brassica oleracea gemmifera.*) Chou.
 de Bruxelles à jets.
- CABBAGE.** (*Brassica.*) Chou.
 Early York,
 Early low Dutch,
 Early London Battersea,
 Early Sugar Loaf,
 Chou de Milan,
 Yellow Savoy,
 Large Cape Savoy,
 Green Globe Savoy,
 Large Late Drumhead,
 Large Bergen, or Great American,
 Large Scotch,
 Large Green Glazed,
 Red Dutch, (for pickling,)
 Turnip rooted, (below ground,)
 Turnip rooted, or Arabian, (above ground.)
- CARAWAY.** (*Carum carui.*)
- CARROT.** (*Daucus carota.*) Carotte.
 Early Horn,
 Altringham,
 Purple,
 Long Orange,
 Lemon.
- CAULIFLOWER.** (*Brassica oleracea botrytes.*) Choufleur.
 Early Dutch,
 Large Late.

- CELERY.** (*Apium graveolens dulce.*) Céleri.
 Large White Solid,
 Large White Hollow,
 Rose colored Solid,
 New Silver Giant,
 Celeriac, or Turnip rooted.
- CHERVIL.** (*Cosma cerefolium.*) Cerfeuil.
- CHIVES, or CIVES.** (*Allium schænoprasum*) Civette.
- CITRON.**
- CORN SALAD, or VETTIKOST.** (*Valeriana locusta olitoria.*)
 Feticus. Mâche ou Doucette.
- CRESS.** (*Lepidium sativum.*) Cresson Alenois.
 Curled, or Peppergrass,
 Broad-leaved Garden,
 Water.
- CUCUMBER.** (*Cucumis sativa.*) Concombre.
 Early Frame,
 Early Short Prickly,
 Early Green Cluster,
 Long White Spined,
 Long Southgate,
 Long Green Turkey,
 Long White Turkey,
 Long Green Prickly,
 Girkin, or West India, (*for pickling.*)
- EGG PLANT,** (*Solanum melongena.*) Melongène ou Aubergine.
 Purple, (*best for culinary purposes,*)
 White, (*ornamental,*)
- ENDIVE, or SUCCORY.** (*Cichorium endivia crispa.*) Chicorée.
 Green Curled,
 White Curled,
 Broad-leaved Batavian.
- GARDEN BURNET.** (*Poterium sanguisorba.*) Pimprinelle.
- GARLICK SETTS.** (*Allium.*) Ail.
- INDIAN CORN.** (*Zea mays.*) Mais.
 Early Canadian,
 Early Jefferson,
 Tuscarora,
 Golden Sioux,
 Earge Flint White.

Sweet, or Sugar, Rareripec, (*best for boiling,*)
 Nonpareil, or Pearl, (*curious and beautiful,*)
 Mottled, (*curious,*)
 Large Southern Horse-tooth.

KALE. (*Brassica oleracea sabellica.*) Chou d'Ecosse.

Green Curled Scotch,
 Cæsarean, or Cow Cabbage,
 Sea.

LEEK. (*Allium porrum.*) Poireau ou Porreau.

Large Scotch,
 London.

LETTUCE (*Lactuca sativa.*) Laitue pommée.

Early Curled Silesia, (*early,*)
 Royal Cape, (*very finest, large tender heads,*)
 Tennisball, or Rose (*early, small heads,*)
 Large Drumhead,
 Magnum Bonum Cos,
 Green Head, or Saxony Cabbage,
 Large Imperial,
 Brown Dutch,
 Ice Cos,
 White Cos, or Loaf,
 Green Cos,
 Hammersmith.

MARTYNIA. (*Martynia proboscidea*)

MELON. (*Cucumis melo.*) Melon.

MUSK MELONS.

Persian,
 Nutmeg,
 Green Citron,
 Pine apple,
 Pomegranate, or Musk, (*small,*)
 Minorca,
 Large Cantalupe.

} Green flesh.

WATER MELONS.

Long Carolina,
 Large Round,
 Apple-seeded, (*early*)

MUSTARD. (*Sinapis.*) Moutarde.

White or English,
 Brown.

NASTURTIUM. (*Tropæolum majus.*) Capuciné

OKRA.	(<i>Hibiscus esculentus.</i>)	Gombo.
ONION.	(<i>Allium cepa.</i>)	Oignon.
White Portugal, Large Red, Yellow, Silver Skinned.		
PARSLEY.	(<i>Apium petroselinum crispum.</i>)	Persil frisé.
Curled, or double, Dwarf Curled (<i>very much curled,</i>) Hamburgh, or Large rooted.		
PARSNIP.	(<i>Pastinaca sativa.</i>)	Panais.
Large Dutch Swelling, Guernsey.		
PEAS.	(<i>Pisum sativum.</i>)	Pois.
Earliest Dwarf Peas, (<i>finest early,</i>) Early Washington, or True May, 2 feet, Early Double-blossomed Frame 3 feet high, Early Frame, 2½ feet, Early Golden Hotspur, 3 feet, Early Carlton, 3 feet, Dwarf Blue Imperial, 1½ feet, Dwarf Scymetar, (<i>new variety,</i>) Knight's Dwarf Marrow, 2½ feet, Bishop's Early Dwarf, 1 foot, Dwarf Spanish, or Fan, 1 foot, Dwarf Blue Prussian, 2½ feet. Dwarf Sugar, (<i>eatable pods,</i>) 3 feet, Tall Crooked-pod Sugar, (<i>eatable pods</i>) 4 feet, Matchless, or True Tall Marrowfat, 6 feet. Marrowfat, 3½ feet, Knight's Tall Marrow, 6 feet, Woodford's New Tall Prolific, 5 feet.		
PEPPER.	(<i>Capsicum annum.</i>)	Piment.
Long, or Cayenne, Squash, (<i>thick skin,</i>) Cherry, or West India.		
PUMPKINS.	(<i>Cucurbita pepo.</i>)	Citrouille ou Potiron.
Large Cheese, Connecticut Field, Finest Family, Mammoth.		
RADISH.	(<i>Raphanus sativus.</i>)	Rave.
Early Frame,		

Early Short-top Scarlet, (*finest*,)
 Early Long Salmon,
 Purple Short top,
 Cherry, or Scarlet Turnip-rooted.
 Violet-colored Turnip-rooted,
 White Turnip rooted,
 Long White Summer, or Naples,
 Black Fall, or Spanish, (*for winter use*.)

RHUBARB. (*Rheum undulatum*.)

SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER. *Tragopogon porrifolius*.
 us.) Salsifis ou Cercifs.

SKIRRET. (*Sium sisarum*.) Chervis.

SCORZONERA. (*Scorzonera hispanica*.) Scorsonere.

SORREL. (*Garden*.) Oseille des Jardins. *Rumex acetosus*.

SPINACH, OR SPINAGE. Epinard.

Round-leaved, or Summer,
 Prickly-leaved, or Fall,
 New-Zealand.

SQUASH. Giraumon.

Early Orange,
 Early Scollop Bush,
 Early Long Warted,
 Canada Crook-neck,
 Commodore Porter's Valparaiso,
 Long Yellow Crook-neck,
 Acorn,
 Early Lemon.

TOMATO. (*Solanum lycopersicum*.) Tomate.

TURNIP. (*Brassica rapa*.) Navet.

Those distinguished with a star* are best for family use.

Early White Dutch*
 Early Garden Stone,*
 White Flat, or Globe,
 Green Round, or Green Top,
 Red Round,* or Red Top,
 Swan's Egg*
 Large English Norfolk,
 Long Tankard, or Hanover,*
 Long Yellow French,*
 Yellow Maltese,* concave at bottom,
 Yellow Aberdeen,
 Yellow Stone,* or Orange,
 Yellow Swedish, Russia, or Ruta Baga,
 Dale's New Hybrid.

POT AND SWEET HERB SEEDS.

Graines d'herbes à l'usage de la cuisine ou odoriférantes.

SIX CENTS PER PAPER.

Garlick,	<i>Allium sativum</i> ,
Angelica,	<i>Angelica archangelica</i> ,
Official Borage,	<i>Borago officinalis</i> ,
Caraway,	<i>Carum carui</i> ,
Pot Marigold,	<i>Calendula officinalis</i> ,
Lavender,	<i>Lavendula spicata</i> ,
Sweet Basil, (<i>of delightful fragrance</i> .)	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> ,
Sweet Portuguese Marjorum,	<i>Origanum marjorana</i> ,
Anise,	<i>Pimpinella annisum</i> ,
Rosemary,	<i>Rosemarinus officinalis</i> ,
Common Sage,	<i>Salvia officinalis</i> ,
Red Sage,	—— <i>clandestinoides</i> ,
Summer Savory,	<i>Satureja hortensis</i> ,
Winter Savory,	—— <i>montana</i> ,
Thyme,	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i> ,
Fenugreek,	<i>Trigonella fœnumgræcum</i> .

FIELD AND GRASS SEEDS.

Graines des plantes céréales et fourragères à l'usage des Agriculteurs.

Red top,	Havana Tobacco,
Blue Grass,	Millet,
Sweet-scented Vernal Grass,	Field Peas, white and green,
Tall-meadow Cats Grass,	Buckwheat,
Potato Oats,	Canary,
Mangel Wurtzel,	White Field Beans,
Large Scotch Cabbage,	Timothy, or Herds Grass,
English Rape, or Cole Seed,	Weld, or Dyer's Weed,
Ruta Baga, or Swedish Turnip,	Yellow Locust,
Yellow Aberdeen Turnip,	Dyer's Madder,
Hemp,	Spring Rye,
Sweet Potato Slips,	Winter Rye,
Orchard Grass,	White, or English Mustard,
Fullers' Teasel,	Brown Mustard,
Cotton,	Premium Potatoes,
Barley,	Red Clover,
Broom Corn;	White Dutch Clover,
Woad,	White American Clover,
Flax,	Spring Wheat,
English Rye Grass,	Spring Vetches,
Lucern, or French Clover,	Winter Vetches,
Trefoil, or Yellow Clover,	Indian Corn, of sorts.
Virginia Tobacco,	

ANNUAL FLOWER SEEDS.

Graines des Fleurs Annuelles.

"The earth, all light and loveliness, in summer's golden hours,
Smiles, in her bridal vesture clad, and crowned with festal flowers
So radiantly beautiful, so like to heaven above,
We scarce can deem more fair that world of perfect bliss and love."

The Flower Seeds offered in this catalogue are mostly cultivated by Mr JOSEPH BRECK, a scientific and practical Florist, expressly for the New England Seed Establishment, and many years experience and successful experiments enables him to supply us with an unrivalled collection.

Those marked (§) are delicate annuals, and should be sown in pots or very light rich earth, about a quarter of an inch under the surface, the middle of April, and transplanted into the open ground the end of May or beginning of June.

Those marked thus (*) are climbing plants.

Six cents per paper ; 20 varieties of fine sorts in packages for \$1 ; 100 varieties for \$4.

The 1st column gives the common name, the 2d the botanical, the 3d the height in feet, the 4th its native country, the 5th the color of the flower—W. for white, R. for red, Pu. purple, Ro. rose, B. blue, O. orange, Y. yellow, Tr. tri-colored, S. scarlet, var. various colored, V. violet, &c.

Mexican Ageratum	Ageratum mexicanum	1½	Mexico	B.
Sweet Alyssum	Alyssum maritimum	1	England	W.
§Tri-colored Amaranthus	Amaranthus tricolor	2	E. Indies	Tr.
Prince's Feather	hypocondriacus	5	Virginia	R.
Love Lies Bleeding	caudatus	4	E. Indies	R.
§Winged Ammobium	Ammobium alatum	2	N. Holland	W.
Grand flowering Argemone	Argemone grandiflora	2	Mexico	W.
Aster Early Dwarf	Aster altaicus	3	Siberia	B.
— White	hortensis fl. alba	1½	China	W.
— Purple	var. fl. purpurea	1½	"	P.
— Red	var. fl. rubro	1½	"	R.
— Blush	var. fl. carnea	1½	"	F.
— Lilac	var. fl. obscuro	1½	"	Li.
— Red striped	var. fl. striata	1½	"	St.
— Purple striped	var. fl. striata	1½	"	St.
— Quilled red	superba rubro	1½	"	R.
— do. purple	var. purpurea	1½	"	P.
— do. white	var. alba	1½	"	W.
— do. blush	var. carnea	1½	"	F.
— do. lilac	var. obscura	1½	"	Li.
— do. variegated	var. striata	1½	"	St.
Animated Oats	Avena sensitiva	2	Barbary	G.
Strawberry Blite	Blitum capitatum	2	Austria	
§Blue Amethyst	Browallia elata	½	Peru	B.
§White do.	" alba	½	"	W.
Quaking Grass	Briza maxima	1½	S. Europe	W.
§Scarlet Cacalia, or Tas- sel flower	Cacalia coccinea	1½	E. Indies	S.
Starry Marigold	Calendula stellata	2	Barbary	O.

Venus' Looking Glass	Campanula speculum	1	S. Europe	P.
*Balloon Vine, or Love in a Puff	Cardiospermum halicacabum	5	E. Indies	Wg.
Safflower, or Saffron	Carthamus tinctorius	3	Egypt	Y.
Great American Centaurea	Centaurea americana	2	Missouri	Pk.
Great Blue Bottle	cyanus	2	England	var.
Purple Sweet Sultan	moschata	2	Persia	P.
White do.	var. alba	2	"	W.
Yellow do.	suaveolens	1	Levant	Y.
Blessed Thistle	benedicta	2	Spain	Y.
Crimson Velvet Cockscomb	Celosia cristata	2	E. Indies	R.
Yellow do.	var. lutea	2	"	Y.
Yellow Chrysanthemum	Chrysanthemum fl. lutea	2	Sicily	Y.
White do.	coronaria	2	"	W.
Tri-colored do.	tricolor	1½	Barbary	Tr.
Beautiful Clarkea	Clarkea pulchella	1½	N. Amer.	P.
Branched Cladanthus	Cladanthus arabicus	1	Barbary	Y.
Job's Tears	Coix Lachryma	2	E. Indies	P.
Dwarf Convolvulus	Convolvulus minor	1	S. Europe	Tr.
*Great Pu. Morning Glory	purpurea	10	N. Amer.	D.h.
*— Red do.	incarnata	10	"	Lt. r.
*— Superb Striped do.	varia	10	"	St.
*Azure do.	nil	10	America	L.b.
Blue Commelina	Commelina cœlestis	2	Mexico	B.
Purple eyed Crepis	Crepis barbata	2	Italy	Y.p.
\$*Two col'd Orange Gourd	Cucurbita bicolor	10	E. Indies	Y.
\$*Orange Gourd	aurantina	10	"	Y.
\$*Large Bottle Gourd	lagenaria	10	"	Wg.
\$*Pomegranate, or sweet scented Melon	Cucumis odoratissimus		"	
Elegant Coreopsis	Coreopsis tinctoria	3	Missouri	Y.p.
Elegant Escholtzia	Escholtzia californica	1	California	Y.o.
Variegated Euphorbia	Euphorbia variegata	3	Louisiana	W.
Branching Larkspur	Delphinium consolida	2	England	var.
Double do.	var. pleno	2	"	B.
— Rose do.	var. rosea	2	"	Ro.
— Dwarf rocket do.	ajacis	1	Switzerl'd	var.
Purple Hyacinth Bean	Dolichos lablab	8	Egypt	Pu.
White do.	var. alba	8	"	W.
\$Purple Globe Amaranthus	Gomphrena globosa	1	E. Indies	P.
\$White do. do.	fl. alba	1	"	W.
\$Cotton Plant	Gossypium herbaceum	3	"	Y.
Tall double Sun Flower	Helianthus annus ple.	10	S. Ameri.	Y.
Dwarf do.	indicus	3	"	Y.
Beautiful Ketmia	Hibiscus trionum	2	Italy	Str.
African Hibiscus	vesicarius	2	Africa	Y.p.
White Candytuft	Iberis amara	1	England	W.
Purple do.	umbellata	1	S. Europe	Pu.
Azure Blue Gilia	Gilia capitata	2	Columbia	L.b.
Double Balsams, mixed	Impatiens balsamina	2	E. Indies	var.
— Rose colored	fl. rosea	2	"	Ro.
— Variegated	variegata	2	"	St.
— Fire colored	coccinea	2	"	S.
— Purple	purpurea	2	"	Pu.
— Pure white	alba	2	"	W.
— Crimson	rubro	2	"	R.

*Scarlet Morning Glory	<i>Ipomea coccinea</i>	10	W. Indies	S.
*Yellow do	<i>luteola</i>	10	Carolina	Y.
*\$Crimson Cypress	<i>quamoclit</i>	6	E. Indies	D. r.
*\$White do.	<i>fl. alba</i>	6	"	W.
*Starry Ipomea	<i>lacunosa</i>	10	N. America	B.
*Sweet Peas, Painted } Lady Topknot }	<i>Lathyrus odoratus flo-</i>			
*Yellow Sweet Peas	<i>ra carnea</i>	4	Sicily	Fl.
*White do.	<i>aphaca</i>	2	England	Y.
*Black do.	<i>alba</i>	2	Europe	W.
*Purple do.	<i>fl. obscuro</i>	2	"	D.
*Scarlet do.	<i>fl. purpurea</i>	2	"	Pu.
*Lord Anson's do.	<i>fl. rosea</i>	2	"	S.
*Striped do.	<i>magellanicus</i>	2	Cape Horn	B.
*Tangier Crimson do.	<i>fl. striata</i>	2	Europe	St.
Winged Peas	<i>tingitanus</i>	4	Barbary	D. r.
Red Lavatera	<i>Lotus tetragonobulus</i>	1	Sicily	D. r.
White do.	<i>Lavatera trimensis</i>	2	S. Europe	R.
White Lupins	<i>fl. alba</i>	2	"	W.
Yellow do.	<i>Lupinus albus</i>	3	Levant	W.
Large blue do.	<i>luteus</i>	2	Sicily	Y.
Small blue do.	<i>hirsutus</i>	2	S. Europe	B.
Rose do.	<i>varius</i>	2	"	B.
Ten Weeks' Stock Gil- } lyflower }	<i>pilosus</i>	2	"	Ro.
Purple Ten Weeks' Stock	<i>Mathiolus annua</i>	2	"	R.
White do.	<i>fl. purpurea</i>	2	"	P.
Curled standing Mallows	<i>fl. alba</i>	2	"	W.
Scarlet Malope	<i>Malva crispa</i>	4	Syria	R.
Cuckold's Horn	<i>Malope trifida</i>	1½	Barbary	Sc.
Proboscis capsuled Mar- } tynia }	<i>Martynia diandra</i>	1½	Guatemala	Y.
Caterpillar	<i>proboscidea</i>	1½	S. America	Br.
Hedge Hog	<i>Medicago uncinnata</i>	1	"	Y.
Snails	<i>intertexta</i>	1	"	Y.
\$Ice Plant	<i>scutellata</i>	1	"	Y.
\$Sensitive Plant	<i>Mesembryanthemum</i>			
Marvel of Peru	<i>crystallinum</i>	1	Greece	W.
White do.	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	1	Brazil	Pk.
Yellow do.	<i>Mirabalis jalapa</i>	2	W. Indies	R.
Red and yellow striped do.	<i>fl. alba</i>	2	"	W.
Red and white striped do.	<i>fl. flava</i>	2	"	Y.
Long flowered do.	<i>fl. rubro flava</i>	2	"	St.
*\$Balsam Apple	<i>fl. rubro alba</i>	2	"	St.
*\$Balsam Pear	<i>longiflora</i>	2	Mexico	W.
Forget-me-not	<i>Momordica balsamina</i>	4	E. Indies	Y.
Yellow Virginia Tobacco	<i>lagenaria</i>	4	"	Y.
Red flowering do.	<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	1	England	B.
Love in a Mist	<i>Nicotiana rustica</i>	3	America	Y. g.
Trailing Nolana	<i>glutinosa</i>	4	Peru	R.
Grand flowering Even- } ing Primrose }	<i>Nigella damascena</i>	2	S. Europe	B.
Long flowering ev'g do.	<i>Nolana prostrata</i>	½	Peru	B.
Night smelling do.	<i>Oenothera grandiflora</i>	3	N. America	Y.
Red and white ev'g do.	<i>longiflora</i>	3	B. Ayres	Y.
	<i>nocturna</i>	3	C. G. Hope	Y.
	<i>rosea alba</i>	1	Nepal	R. w.

Hybrid Evening Primrose	Oenothera hybrida	1	Nepal	pk.
White evening do.	tetraptera	1	Mexico	W.
Lindley's evening do.	lindleyii	1	N. America	P.w.
Twiggy evening do.	viminea	1	California	P.
Purple evening do.	purpurea	1	N. America	P.
White Official Poppy	Papaver somniferum	4	England	W.
Red do.	var. rubra	4	"	R.
Double white fringed do.	fimbriatum ple.	3	Britain	W.
Double carnation do.	nigrum pleno	3	"	var.
Double rose do.	rhœas pleno	2	England	var.
Russell's new dwarf do.	var. russellina	2	"	var.
\$Scarlet Pentapetes	Pentapetes phœnicea	2	E. Indies	Sc.
*Scarlet flowering Bean	Phaseolus multiflorus	12	S. America	Sc.
Red Persicaria	Polygonum orientale	6	E. Indies	R.
Marvel of Peru flowered } Petunia. Beautiful } new flower }	Petunia nictagynaflora	3	S. America	W.
Sweet scented Mignonette	Reseda odorata	1	Egypt	C.
Starry scabious	Scabiosa stellata	1½	Spain	Br.
Mourning Bride	atropurpurea	2	Egypt	D.p.
Wing leaved Schizanthus	Schizanthus pinnatus	2	Chili	var.
Double purple Jacobea	Senecio elegans	2	C. G. Hope	P.
Double white do.	fl. alba	2	"	W.
English Catchfly	Silene armeria	1½	England	Pk.
Daisy leaved do.	belladifolia	1	Iberia	R.
Compact do.	compacta	1½	Greece	Pk.
\$White Egg Plant	Solanum melongena	2	Africa	
Vanilla scented Stevia	Stevia serrata	1	Mexico	W.
Feather Grass	Stipa pinnata	2	England	
African Marigold	Tagates erecta	3	Mexico	Y.
Orange African do.	var.	3	"	O.
Italian do.	var.	2	"	O.
Orange Quilled do.	fl. teretibus	2	S. American	var.
French do.	patula	2	Mexico	B.o.
Ranunculus do.	var.	2	"	B.o.
New early Dwarf do	nova	½	S. America	O.
*\$Winged Thunbergia	Thunbergia alata	4	E. Indies	Y.p.
Crimson Trefoil	Trifolium incarnatum	1	Italy	Fl.
Sweet scented do.	odorata	2	S. Europe	W.
*Great Nasturtium	Tropæolum majus	4	Peru	O.
Dwarf do.	v. nana	1	"	O.
Heart's Ease, or Ladies' } Delight }	Viola tricolor	½	Britain	var.
Golden Eternal Flower	Xeranthemum lucidum	3	Levant	Y.
Purple do.	annuum	1	S. Europe	L.p.
White do.	var. alba	1	"	W.
Mexican Ximenisia	Ximenisia enceloides	3	Mexico	Y.
Red Zinnia	Zinnia multiflora	2	N. America	R.
Yellow do.	pauciflora	2	Peru	Y.
Violet do.	elegans	2	Mexico	V.
Elegant red do.	var. rubro	2	"	R.

BIENNIAL AND PERENNIAL FLOWER SEEDS.

Graines des fleurs Bisannuelles et Vivaces.

Six cents per paper ; 20 papers for \$1 ; \$4 for 100 varieties.

Those marked thus (§) are delicate, and require to be housed in the winter.

Those marked thus (*) are creepers.

Rose Campion	Agrostemma coronaria	2	Italy	R.
Dbl. blk. Antwerp Holly- hock	Althea rosa-sinensis fl.			
	nigra	6	China	Bl.
Double yellow do	rosa sinensis			
	flavo plenus	6	"	Y.
—— white do.	rosa sinensis fl.			
	albo plenus	6	"	W.
—— red do.	rosa sinensis fl.			
	rubro plenus	6	"	R.
—— purple do.	rosa sinensis fl.			
	purpurea ple.	6	"	P.
—— striped	rosa sinensis fl.			
	variega. pleno	6	"	Str.
Red Swallow Wort	Asclepias incarnata	4	N. America	R.
Yellow do.	tuberosa	2	"	Y.
Scarlet Snapdragon	Antirrhinum majus	3	England	R.
Yellow do.	fl. flavo	3	"	Y.
White do.	fl. albo	3	"	W.
Double lt. blue Columbine	Aquilegia vulgaris	2	"	L.b.
—— dark blue do.	fl. azurea	2	"	D.b.
—— dark purple do.	fl. purpurea	2	"	D.p.
—— white do.	fl. alba	2	"	W.
Scarlet do.	canadensis	1	N. England	S.
*Scarlet Trumpet Flower	Bignonia ranicans	30	N. America	S.
Blue Canterbury Bells	Campanula medium	3	Germany	B.
White do.	fl. alba	3	"	W.
Double do.	fl. plenus	3	"	B.
§Indian Shot Plant	Canua indica	4	E. Indies	S.
§Yellow do.	fl. lutea	4	"	Y.
Large silver leaved Thistle	Carduus eriophorus	3		
Maryland Cassia	Cassia marylandica	5	N. America	Y.
§Bloody Wall Flower	Cheiranthus cheiri	2	S. Europe	Y.
Laburnum	Cytissus laburnum	15	Switz'rland	Y.
*Sweet scented Virgin's } Bower	Clematis flammula	20	England	W.
*Virginian Virgin's Bower	virginica	20	N. America	W.
*Traveller's Joy	vitalba	20	England	W.
§Mexican climbing Cobea	Cobea scandens	20	Mexico	B.
Mixed Dahlias, or Georginas	Dahlia superflua	6	"	var.
Bee Larkspur	Delphinium elatum	6	Siberia	B.
Grandflowering do.	grandiflorum	5	"	B.
White do.	var. alba	5	"	W.
Purple do.	var. purpurea	5	"	P.
§Carnation Pink	Dianthus caryophyllus	2	England	St.

Broad leaved Pink	<i>Dianthus latifolius</i>	1½	England	Pk.
Pheasant eyed do.	plumarius	2½	Europe	L.p.
Fringed or superb do.	superbus	2	"	W.
Chinese imperial do.	chinensis	1	China	R.
Clove do.	hortensis	1½	Hungary	St.
Maiden do. or London Pride	deltoides	1½	England	Fl.
Sweet William, of sorts	barbatus	1½	Germany	var.
Purple Fox Glove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	4	England	P.
White do.	alba	4	"	W.
Great Flowering do.	grandiflora	4	Switz'rland	P.
Yellow do.	lutea	3	France	Y.
Iron colored do.	ferruginea	4	Italy	B.
Pink Dragon's Head	<i>Dracocephalum virginicum</i>	3	N.America	Pk.
§Coral Tree	<i>Erythrina herbacea</i>	8	Carolina	S.
Globe Thistle	<i>Echinopsis sphærocephalus</i>	5	Austria	L.b.
§Caper Tree	<i>Euphorbia lathyrus</i>	3	England	Y.
*Wood Fringe	<i>Fumaria fungosa</i>	20	N.America	Pk.
Porcelain Flowered Gentian	<i>Gentiana adscendens</i>		Siberia	B.
Purple do	saponaria	2	N.America	B.
*Purple Glycine	<i>Glycine apios</i>	6	"	Pk.
French Honeysuckle	<i>Hedysarum coronarium</i>	4	Italy	S.
Canada Hedysarum	canadensis	5	N.America	P.
Sweet Rocket, purple and w.	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	4	Italy	P.w.
Halbert leaved Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus militaris</i>	6	Louisiana	W.p.
Great Flowering do.	palustris	6	N.America	Pk.
Althea Frutex	syriacus	8	Syria	var.
*Everlasting Peas	<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	4	England	P.
Blue Blazing Star	<i>Liatris scariosa</i>	3	N.America	P.
Purple Perennial Flax	<i>Linum perenne</i>	2	England	B.
Ivy leaved Toad do.	<i>Linaria cymbalaria</i>	½	"	V.
Scarlet Cardinal Flower	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	3	Virginia	S.
Perennial Lupin	<i>Lupinus perennis</i>	2	N.America	B.
Great Flowering do.	polyphyllus	4	"	P.
Honesty, or Satin Flower	<i>Lunaria biennis</i>	4	Germany	P.
Scarlet Mountain Lychness	<i>Lychness chalcedonica</i>	2	Russia	S.
Willow leaved Lythrum	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	2	England	P.
Blue Flowered Magnolia	<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>	60	N.America	Y.g.
Glaucous do.	glauca	20	"	W.
Great Flowering do.	grandiflora	20	Carolina	W.
Long leaved do.	macrophylla	30	N.America	W.
Umbrella do.	tripetala	20	"	W.
•Rose Mallows	<i>Malva alcea</i>	3	Germany	R.
White do.	fl. alba	2	"	W.
§Persian Stock Gillyflower	<i>Mathiola odoratissima</i>	2	Persia	L.d.
§Russian do.	var.	2	Tartary	R.
§White wall leaved do.	glabrata alba	2	S. Europe	W.
§Purple Prussian Gillyflower	glabrata purp.	2	"	Pu.
§—— Twickenham do.	incana purp.	2	England	Pu.
§Scarlet Stock Gillyflower	var. coccinea	2	"	S.
§Queen's do.	var. alba	2	"	W.
Crimson Burgamot	<i>Monarda didyma</i>	3	N.America	R.
Tree Primrose	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>	4	"	Y.
Blackberry Lily	<i>Pardanthus chinensis</i>	2	China	O.
*§Flesh col'd Passion Flower	<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	30	N.America	Pk.
crusalem Sage	<i>Phlomis fruticosa</i>	3	Spain	Y.

Phlox, of sorts	Phlox	3	N. Amer.	var.
Jacob's Ladder	Polemonium ceruleum	2	Britain	B.
Bloody Potentilla	Potentilla artrosanguinea	1½	Nepal	D.p.
Beautiful do.	formosa,	1½	"	R.
§Auricula.	Primula auricula	1	Switz.	var.
§Polyanthus	polianthus	1	Britain	var.
§Cowslip	veris	1	"	var.
Double Feverfew	Pyrethrum parthenium	2	England	W.
Upright Mignonette	Reseda alba	3	S. Europe	W.
Yellow Rudbeckia	Rudbeckia laciniata	6	N. Amer.	Y.
Fulgent do.	fulgida	2	"	Y.
Purple do.	purpurea	2	"	P.
—— Topped Clary	Salvia sclarea	4	Italy	L.b.
Golden Senecio	Senecio aureus	2	N. Amer.	Y.
§Jerusalem Cherry	Solanum pseudo capsicum	4	Madeira	W.
Blue Sophora	Sophora australis	3	"	B.
Spanish Broom	Spartium junceum	6	S. Europe	Y.
Drop Wort	Spirea filipendula	2	Britain	W.
Lobed Spirea	lobata	2	Siberia	R.
Snowberry	Symphora racemosa	4	N. Amer.	W.
§Sweet scented Chilian } Marigold }	Tagetes lucida	1	S. Amer.	Y.
§Red Madagascar Periwinkle	Vinca rosea	1	E. Indies	R.w.
§White do.	fl. alba	1	"	W.
Long Flowered Verbascum	Verbascum micanthum	5	Portugal	Y.
English do.	nigrum	3	England	Y.
Showy do.	paniculatum	4	"	Y.

The following list of Annual Flower Seeds is recommended as containing a choice collection of more than 100 varieties, all of the easiest culture ; and will not fail to please all who make trial of them. Twenty papers, \$1.

Golden Eternal Flower.
 Purple and white Amaranthus, (mixed).
 Fine double Balsams, (mixed).
 Fine Asters, (mixed) 12 varieties.
 Red and white Lavatera, (mixed).
 African Hibiscus.
 Purple eyed Crepis.
 Purple and white Candytuft, (mixed).
 Elegant Coreopsis.
 Evening Primrose, (mixed).
 Morning Glory, (mixed).
 Poppy, every variety.
 Purple Immortal Flower.
 Mixed Centaureas.
 Dwarf Convolvulus.
 Mixed Larkspurs.
 Mignonette.
 Azure blue Gilia.
 Scorzonera.
 Crimson Cockscomb.

N. B. Any 20 papers of kinds contained in the catalogue of Flower Seeds, will be sold at \$1.

VERY RARE FLOWER SEEDS.

The following are new and very rare Flower Seeds.

Argemone ochroleuca,	Nigella hispanica,	} 25 cents per paper.
————— Barclayana,	Potentilla splendens,	
Clarkea elegans,	————— genoides,	
Malope grandiflora,	————— nepalensis,	
Madia splendens,	Lobelia fulgens,	
Datura quadrifolia,	————— speciosa,	
Mimulus luteus,	————— syphilitica,	}
Poppy picotee,	Cleome spinosa,	
Verbena auletia,	————— pentaphylla.	

General Directions for the Management of Annual, Herbaceous and Climbing Plants.

Annual Flower Seeds should be sown during the month of May, on borders of *light, rich earth, very finely pulverized*: the borders having been previously well dug, arrange with a trowel small patches therein, about six inches in width, at moderate distances, breaking the earth well, and making the surface even; draw a little earth off the top to one side, then sow the seed therein, each sort in separate patches, and cover with the earth that was drawn off, observing to cover the small seeds less than a quarter of an inch deep, the largest in proportion to their size; but the sweet pea and bean kinds, must be covered one inch deep. When the plants have been up some time, the larger growing kinds should, where they stand too thick, be regularly thinned, observing to allow every kind, according to its growth, proper room to grow. When *Mignonette, Sweet Alyssum, White and Blue Amethyst, Cypress Vine*, and other delicate annuals, are sown in pots, care should be taken to water them; soft water is preferable. Use a small watering pot with a finely pierced nose, or what is much better, and invaluable in a garden or green-house, Willis's Patent Syringe; for if watered heavily, it hardens the ground so that small delicate seeds cannot raise the surface, of course must perish; to prevent this, perforate a newspaper with a common darning needle, and lay in strips over the rows, fastened at the corners by stones being laid upon them. Another way to ensure delicate seed vegetating is to sow in drills and cover the seed with sand; this will bear watering and not bake down hard. Seed also require to be kept tolerably moist, and placed in a situation where they have only the morning sun till 11 or 12 o'clock. If the pots are the whole day exposed, the seed is often burned before it has time to vegetate. It is recommended to sift the mould intended for pots, through a coarse wire sieve; it not only clears the earth of rubbish, but has a cleaner appearance.

As a general principle, almost everything that grows thrives best in a rich soil; there are a few exceptions, but they are so trifling,

that this rule may be laid down for all practical purposes; therefore make your ground rich; decayed vegetable matter from the woods is best for a flower garden; dig and turn it well over, and make it level; then rake it smooth; if it is well dug, it will be perfectly level, therefore the raking is necessary only to make it smooth and fine. In small gardens, where there is no space for picturesque delineations, *neatness* must be the prevailing characteristic. A variety of forms may be indulged in, provided the figures are graceful and neat, and not in any one place too complicated. An oval is a figure that generally pleases, on account of the continuity of its outlines; next, if extensive, a circle. But hearts, diamonds, or triangles, seldom please. A simple parallelogram, divided into beds running lengthwise, or the larger segment of an oval, with beds running parallel to its outer margin, will always please.

The Cultivation of the Flower Garden is simple compared with that of the kitchen garden, both from its limited extent and the general sameness of its products; but to manage it to perfection requires a degree of nicety and constant attention beyond any other open-air department of gardening. As the stalks of flowering plants shoot up, they generally require thinning, and props for support; and the blossom, both of plants and shrubs, no sooner expands than it begins to wither, and must be cut off, unless, as in some of the ornamental shrubs, they are left for the sake of the beauty of their fruit. Weeding, watering, stirring the soil, cutting off stems which have done flowering, attending to grass and gravel must go hand in hand in these operations.

Many annuals, such as *Blue Amethyst*, *Scarlet Tassel Flower*, *Double Balsams*, *Asters*, *Globe Amaranthus*, *Ice Plant*, *Marigold*, *Chrysanthemum*, *Eternal Flower*, *Cockscomb*, *Ten Weeks' Stock*, &c. may be transplanted into flower pots, or elsewhere, during the month of June, and early in July.

Always water in the evening, as it has time to sink into the earth, and be imbibed by the flowers during the night. If it is done in the morning, the sun comes and drinks up the moisture before the plants derive any benefit, and the labor and water are thrown away.

DOUBLE DAHLIAS.

The following collection of Double Dahlias are selected from the very best now in cultivation, and are not to be surpassed by any now offered for sale. G. C. B. offers with names.

Fine varieties, with good assortment of colors, at per dozen plants,	\$6 00
Very select do.	12 00

The plants will be packed, and sent to any part of the U. States with the directions for their treatment.

PURE WHITE.

Albion (large) very fine,	\$1 00
Alba fimbriata, delicately fringed,	1 00
Desdemona, delicate, extra fine,	1 50
King of the Whites, fine paper white,	75
Harpalyu, fine French white,	75
Emperor of the whites, very large,	1 00
Transcendant, white with lilac tints,	75
Queen of the Whites, large,	75

VARIEGATED, STRIPED, EDGED AND MOTTLED.

Alice Grey, mottled,	1 00
Agrippina, mottled,	1 00
Alba delineata, penciled with black,	1 00
Inwood's Cymbatene, lilac and white,	1 50
Marchioness of Abercorn, white and purple mottled,	1 00
Lady Grey, shaded rose and white,	1 00
Penciled White, beautifully shaded with purple,	75
Priestly's Enchantress, white and red beautifully mottled,	1 50
Queen of Belgium, white with purple spots,	1 00
Brown's Ophelia, white beautifully shaded with rosy lilac,	75
Queen of Wurtemberg, beautifully mottled purpled,	1 00
Richardson Alicia, white spotted, (extra fine)	1 50
Rose d'Amour, rose tipped with white, (extra)	1 00
York and Lancaster, rose and pink,	1 00
Paroquet, yellow and lilac, (fine striped)	75
Bella Donna, ruby purple and white,	1 00
Levick's Incomparable, some of the flowers tipped with white,	1 00
Levick's Commander-in-Chief, crimson with black stripes,	75
Beauty of Sheffield, white with purple edge,	1 50
King of Dahlias, white beautifully edged with rose pink,	1 50
Queen of Dahlias, beautiful white with rosy lilac edge,	1 50
Lady Sefton, rose and lilac,	75
Linn's fine stripe, lilac with crimson stripe,	1 00
Picta, orange and red shaded, (fine)	75
Picta formosissima, orange and scarlet striped,	1 00
Polyphemus, very dark with a red shade,	1 00
Mutabali's, purple with crimson stripe or shade,	1 00
Nymphæflora, spotted white,	1 00
Enchanter, shaded buff and lilac,	1 00
Golconda, beautifully mottled, white and purple,	1 50
Lord Lyndhurst, red and orange shaded,	75
Lutea purpurea, shaded purple and yellow,	75
Henrietta, orange and scarlet striped,	50
Village Maid, white with rose pink edge (extra),	1 50
Erecta, crimson with black stripes,	75
Widnall's Black Prince, dark crimson with black stripe,	1 00

YELLOW, BUFF AND ORANGE.

Aurantia Speciosissima, beautiful orange,	\$ 1 50
Aurentia Pallida, light orange,	1 00
Emperor of the Yellows, fine,	1 00
King of the Yellows, light,	1 00
Queen of the Yellows, bright,	75
Jaune Insurmountable, fine yellow,	1 00
Lovely's Earl Grey, fine orange,	1 00
Maid of St Leonards, fine buff,	1 00
Prince of Orange, fine orange,	75
Primrose Yellow,	1 00
La Brilliant, bright yellow,	75
Pavonia, fine primrose yellow,	1 00
Sulphurea Alata, sulphur color,	75
Sir Robert Peel, superb buff,	1 50
Sulphurea excelsa, exquisite yellow,	1 50
Widnall's Comus, fine primrose yellow,	1 00
Widnall's Jason, fine gold color,	1 00
Squibb's pure yellow, fine yellow,	75

ROSY, PINK AND LILAC.

Amanda, light rosy lilac,	50
Emily, shaded lilac,	1 00
Fair Ellen, superb blush lilac,	1 00
Foster's Premier, fine rose,	1 00
Juliet, fine rosy lilac,	75
Landgaveine, fine pink,	1 00
Lady Granville, fine dove color (extra,)	1 50
Miss Pelham, rosy lilac,	50
Lilacia, delicate lilac,	50
Neptune, superb lilac,	1 00
Well's Royal Lilac, very large lilac,	75
Tyso's Matilda, fine lilac with cupped petals,	75
Widnall's Diana, rose with cupped petals,	1 00
Widnall's Flora, fine quilled rose,	1 50
Widnall's Queen of Roses, charming pink,	1 00
Rosea Alba, fine rose,	1 00
Widnall's Nonpareil, fine rose,	1 00
Phyllis, fine rosy lilac with cupped petals,	1 50

SCARLET.

Barrett's William Fourth, large,	75
Countess of Liverpool, superb, (extra fine,)	75
Coccinea Speciosissima,	50
Columbine, vivid,	50
Dutchess of Richmond,	75
Daniel O'Connel, orange scarlet,	75
Romulus, dark, (fine,)	75
Lord John Russell, scarlet ball, (extra fine),	1 00
Oculus Solis, cupped petals, (extra fine,)	1 00
Queen Bess, glittering scarlet,	1 00

British Hero, light scarlet,	50
Dutchess of Kent, bright scarlet,	50
Widnall's Adonis, cupped petals, (fine,)	1 50
Widnall's Aurora, orange scarlet,	1 00
Widnall's Chancellor, dark, fine shape,	1 00
Widnall's Dutchess of Bedford, brilliant, (extra,)	1 50
Widnall's Remus, light scarlet with cupped petals,	1 00
Widnall's Rising Sun, large, (extra,)	1 00
Widnall's Salamander, very large,	1 00

RED, CRIMSON OR DARK.

Cicero, scarlet crimson,	75
Dennisii, fine ruby, (extra,)	75
Fulgati's Negro, very dark,	1 00
Fulgida Respecta, scarlet crimson,	75
Grand Duke of Tuscany, fine black,	1 00
Lord Liverpool, fine dark pure, (extra,)	1 00
Lady Fitzharris, fine crimson,	75
Mozart, fine dark,	1 00
Marchioness of Lothian, deep rosy crimson,	1 00
Nigra Superba, very dark crimson,	1 00
Prince George of Cumberland, beautiful crimson,	1 00
Surpasse Triumph Royal, bright rosy crimson,	75
Shannon, dark rosy crimson,	1 00
Springfield Rival, dark rosy crimson with cupped petals, globular shape,	1 50
Star of Sussex, fine crimson,	75
Widnall's Granta, dark claret with fine cupped petals (extra fine,)	1 50
Widnall's Large Globe, crimson,	1 00
Widnall's Othello, superb dark pure,	1 50
Widnall's Perfection, superb rosy crimson with cupped petals,	1 00
Widnall's Rob Roy, very large ruby crimson,	1 50
Widnall's Virginia, rosy crimson,	1 00
Margaret's Favorite, fringed crimson,	75

PURPLE.

Barrett's Susannah, fine purple with cupped petals,	75
Colvell's Perfecta shaded dark purple,	75
Plant's Purpurea Perfecta, fine purple,	75
Douglass' Augusta, shaded purple,	75
Groombridge Matchless, superb purple,	1 00
Man of Kent, bright purple,	50
Magnet, fine ruby purple,	75
Veitch's Adeleide, beautiful ruby purple,	75
Zelinda, bright purple,	75
Widnall's Carna, fine bright purple,	1 00
Widnall's Plutus, fine rosy purple,	1 00
Willett's Dwarf Purple, fine purple,	75
Francinnia, maroon purple,	50
Imperiosa, very dark maroon,	75

DUTCH BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS.

CONSISTING OF THE VERY FINEST DESCRIPTIONS OF
HYACINTHS, TULIPS, NARCISSUS, CROWN IMPERIALS, IRIS,
AMARYLLIS, &c.

WHICH WE IMPORT ANNUALLY FROM HOLLAND, DIRECT.

Our collection of Bulbous Roots is imported annually from the finest collections in Holland; the roots are selected with great care, and are remarkable for their size, beauty, and delicacy of tint; many of our Hyacinths have displayed single bells that have covered a dollar. Our customers are desired to notice that the Bulbous Roots sold at this place are much superior to those *sold at auction* in this country; *good* roots being worth at home ten times the amount those sent, generally sell for, as will be seen by reference to the priced Catalogues of any respectable house in Holland.

Persons ordering roots are requested to mention in their orders, whether they are wanted to flower in the parlor or in the garden.

FINE DOUBLE HYACINTHS.

	DARK	BLUE.	
Epaminondas,	37½	L'Amité (<i>very dark</i>)	25
Lord Wellington,	50	Martinet,	50
Indian Crown,	50	Prince Henry of Prussia,	25
Atalanta,	25	Keizen Titus,	25
Admiral Ruyter.	25	La Bien Aimé,	25
	PALE	BLUE.	
Comte d'St Priest,	1 00	Activité,	25
A la mode,	37½	Buccentauris,	37½
Admiral Ruyter,	25	Attrament,	25
Belle Agathe,	37½	Novelle Mode,	25
	RED AND ROSY.		
Dona Eleonora,	37½	Mathilda,	50
Groort Voorst, (<i>fine rosy</i>)	50	Il Pastor Fido,	25
Madam Zoutman,	50	Graaf Britane,	25
Rose Mignonne,	25	La Beauté Supreme,	50
Professor Brugman,	1 00	Voorst Van Desson,	25
Prince Roos,	25	Dido,	25
	WHITE.		
Hermine,	25	Passe Virgo,	25
Alcibiades,	25	Penelope,	25
Dea Florum,	50	Gloria Florum,	25
	WHITE WITH VARIOUS EYES.		
Gloria florum Suprema,	1 00	Violette Superbe,	37½
Candidus Violaceus,	25	Miss Kitty,	1 00
Don Gratuit,	25	Passe Virgo,	25
Heroine,	25	Sultan Achmet,	25
Anna Maria,	50		
	YELLOW.		
Gold of Ophir,	37½	Lois d'Or,	50
Pure d'Or,	1 00	Ophir d'Or,	50

SINGLE HYACINTHS.

BLUE.

Appius, (<i>very dark</i>)	50	Le Plus Noir, (<i>black</i>)	1 00
L'Ami de Cœur, (<i>purple</i>)	37½	Saran,	25
Ne Plus Ultra,	50	La Modeste,	25
Porcelain Sceptre,	50	Vulcain,	1 00
L'Ombre,	75	Pronkjuweel,	25
Nimroth,	50	Nora fonce,	50

RED AND ROSY.

Temple de Apollo,	37½	La Singulier,	50
Lord Wellington,	75	Madame Pompadour,	1 00
Henrietta,	1 00	Rose Bouquet,	25
Franc van Berkely,	50	Beauté Suprême,	50

WHITE.

Heroine,	75	Le Candeur,	50
White Pigeon,	25	Grand Blanche Imperiale,	50
Pyramide Superbe,	25	Prince de Galitzin,	25

YELLOW.

Adonis,	25	Coleur de Jonquille,	25
Isabelle,	50	Sulpherina,	25

SINGLE TULIPS, EARLY.

VARIOUS COLORS, ON WHITE AND YELLOW GROUNDS.

12½ CENTS EACH

Waterloo,	Damiette,
White Swan,	Fire of Brabant,
Van Thol,	Canille,
Hecuba,	Jason,
Brilliant,	Lac Van Rhym.
Pearsmorlion,	

BIZARRERES.

BROWN AND VARIOUS COLORS, ON YELLOW GROUND.

Libanus,	50	Viola qui surpasse,	50
La belle Financier,	50	Grand Patriarch,	50
Clovis,	37½	Lion d'Holland,	37½
Gordianus,	37½	La Livun,	37
La Reine,	50	La Singuliere,	50½
Robin en Brun,	50	Gloria Mundi,	75
Passe Toubien,	37½	Struis Vogel,	50
Pierre Francois,	37½	Timoles,	25
Baroners,	25		

BYBLOEMS.

WHITE GROUND WITH SHADES OF PURPLE.

Knowing Adonis,	37½	Violet la Beogue,	1 00
Cupido,	37½	Violet Remarkable,	75
La Majestuese,	1 00	Violet Washington,	50
Abaddon,	50	La Reine,	50
La Belle Jacomine.	50	Roi de Macedon,	37½

La Couronne de Denmark,	50	Aigle Triumphant,	50
Princess of Austria,	1 00	Bienfait Incomparable,	50
Reine d'Peru,	75	L'Inapproachable,	1 00
Cassandria,	50	La Belle Margarete,	75
Belle forme ford Noir,	1 00		

FINE CHERRY AND ROSE.

WHITE GROUNDS WITH SHADES OF THE ABOVE COLORS.

Mr Pitt	1 00	Rose Cerise,	50
Rose favorite Briguee,	50	Rose Unique	50
Prince de Galitzin,	50	Rose Superbissima,	1 00
Rose Gentile,	2 00	Admiral Kinsburgen,	50
Rose du Printems,	50	Maria Louisa,	1 00
Rose Agathe,	50	Rose Tricolor,	50
Reine de Rose,	1 00		

FULL DOUBLE TULIPS.

Couronne Violet, (purple } flamed) }	25	Grand Alexander,	25
Mode de Holland,	25	La Cœur de Portugal, } (yellow and brown) }	25
Couronne d'Or, (yellow } flamed) }	25	Passe non plus ultra, (pale } yellow flame) }	25
La Candeur, (pure white)	50	Elephant, (yellow flamed)	25
Coleur de Caffé, (coffee } color) }	25	Violet Merveille, (violet)	25
Duke of York, (yellow } and violet) }	25	Caffé Brun (brown)	25
Purple Imperiale, (purple)	25	Xenophon, (yellow and } brown) }	25
Borde blanche Roque (red } and white) }	12½	Prince Charles, (orange } flamed) }	25
Pæony Rose, (red)	12½	Marriage de ma Fille } (beautifully striped like } a carnation) }	50
Blanch borde bleu,	12½	Van Thol, (early)	25
Bizarre Canelle,	12½	Tournsol (early)	25
Pæony Gold (red and yel- } low) }	12½	Yellow Rose, (sweet scented)	12½
Bonaparte, (red and yellow)	25	Rex Rubrorum, (crimson)	25

PARROT TULIPS.

12½ CENTS EACH.

These have fringed edges, and combine with the most brilliant crimson and yellow, shades of green; they are very showy and form a beautiful variety.

Constantinople, (large blood } color.) }	Perfecta, (red, yellow, and green } striped.) }
Luteo Major, (large yellow.)	Rubro Major, (large red.)
Margrave of Baden, (red and } yellow.) }	Chevalier Vert.

BY ASSORTMENT, ETC.

Very best, Single, per dozen,	\$5 00
Very best Double, per dozen,	3 00

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS.

Fragrant, white with citron cups, pure white, and yellow with double white cups, extra sized roots, 25 cents each — \$2 per dozen.

CROWN IMPERIALS.

Assorted, of the most splendid colors, and showy flowers, 25 cents each ; \$2 per dozen.

JONQUILLES.

Sweet scented, finest roots 12½ cents each ; \$1 per dozen.

DOUBLE NARCISSUS.

Fragrant, of all colors, large roots 12½ cents each ; \$1 per dozen ; \$6 per hundred.

CROCUS.

Of all colors and sorts, 6 cents each ; 50 cents per dozen ; \$3 per hundred.

PÆONIES.

White ; single blush ; double white, or changeable ; double purple fringed ; fennel leaved, each \$1 ; Chinese double white \$4 ; Chinese double crimson \$3 ; double crimson 50 cents ; double rose 50 cents.

LILIES.

White fragrant 12½ cents each, \$1 per dozen ; leopard, or spotted do. 12½ cents each, \$1 per dozen ; bright scarlet pompone 50 cents each, \$4 per dozen ; elegant silver striped \$2 each, (very splendid) ; orange Martagon lily 37½ cents each, \$3 per dozen ; yellow 37½ cents each, \$3 per dozen ; superb lily 25 cents each \$2 50 per dozen.

DIFFERENT SORTS.

Roots of the Ranunculus, Anemone, Iris, Tube Rose, Amaryllis, Persian, Fritillary, Gladiolus, Colchicum, Cyclamen, Snow Drops, Star of Bethlehem, Mexican Tiger Flower, (superb), Oxalis, &c. at the customary prices, and roots of the very first quality.

On the Cultivation of Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, &c.

From Notes taken by an American Gentleman while in Holland, and furnished to the Proprietor.

The proper soil for bulbs, in general, is a light rich soil, mixed with a considerable portion of fine sea sand ; and the compost generally used, is one third fine sand, one sixth rich loam, one third barn yard manure and one sixth leaves of trees. The two last to be well rotted, and at least two years old ; with this mixture, the beds are formed two feet deep, at least and raised four or six inches above the level of the garden, to turn off rain. The proper time of planting is in the months of October and November, though it may answer by the first of December—provided the ground remains sufficiently open.

HYACINTHS may be set six inches apart from each other, and each bulb placed in fine sea sand and covered with it. When the winter is fairly set in, (say from the first to the tenth of December) then cover with leaves, straw, or sea-weed, four or six inches deep, which should be removed early in spring, a part of it, perhaps as early as the 20th of February, and the remainder during March. *With too much protection, the bulbs draw up weak and pale.* During their bloom, it will be proper to support the bells by small sticks, and protect them from heavy rains and the sun. The flower stems should be cut off as soon as they have faded, and the beds left exposed until the leaves are nearly dried, when the bulbs should be taken up, the leaves cut off half an inch from the top of the bulb and then replaced (sideways) with the fibres on and covered with earth, there to dry gradually for a month; when they are to be taken up, cleaned from the earth and fibres, and each bulb wrapped in a separate paper in a dry place, and frequently aired, or to be packed in dry sand.

When wanted for the parlor, they should be planted in September, (if to blow early in the winter) in deep narrow pots, six inches in diameter at the top, and about one third deeper than common flower pots. They should not be watered from the top, but the pots should stand, twice a week, in saucers filled with water. Let them have as much air and sun as possible, and *not suffer them to feel the direct influence of the fire.* *When flowers begin to open, give as much water as the earth will imbibe.*

To preserve these bulbs, they should, as soon as the bloom is over, be turned out of the pot with fibres and earth, and put in a prepared bed in the garden, to be treated afterwards as those growing in open ground.

The POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS should be carefully protected from frost. Unless taken up after bloom, it will grow in the autumn and suffer during winter.

Depth and distances. Hyacinths, amaryllis, martagon, and other large lilies, and pæonies, should be planted at the depth of four inches; crown imperials, and polyanthus narcissus, five inches; tulips, double narcissus, jonquilles, colchicums and snow-flakes, three inches; bulbous irises, crocuses, arums, small fritellarias, tiger-flowers, gladiolus, and snow-drops, two inches; ranunculus, anemones, oxalis, and dog's-tooth violets, one inch; always measuring from the top of the bulb. The rows should be about ten inches apart, and the roots be placed from four to six inches apart in the rows according to their size.

Method to bloom hyacinths and other bulbs in the winter season in pots or glasses. For this purpose, single hyacinths, and such as are designated earliest among the double, are to be preferred. Single hyacinths are generally held in less estimation than double ones; *their colors, however, are more vivid, and their bells, though smaller, are more numerous.* Some of the finer sorts are exquisitely beautiful; they are preferable for flowering in winter to most of the double ones, as they bloom two or three weeks earlier, and are very sweet scented. Roman narcissus, double jonquilles, polyanthus narcissus, double narcissus, and crocuses, also make a fine ap-

pearance in the parlor during the winter. It is a remarkable circumstance of the crocus, that it keeps its petals expanded during a tolerably bright candle or lamp-light, in the same way as it does during the light of the sun. If the candle be removed, the crocuses close their petals, as they do in the garden when a cloud obscures the sun; and when the artificial light is restored, they open again as they do with the return of the direct solar rays.

Hyacinths intended for glasses should be placed in them about the middle of November, the glasses being previously filled with pure water, so that the bottom of the bulb may just touch the water; then place them for the first ten days in a dark room, to promote the shooting of the roots, after which expose them to the light and sun as much as possible. They will blow, however, without any sun; but the colors of the flowers will be inferior; water should be changed as it becomes impure.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

FOR THE

CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLES.

ARTICHOKE.

The flower heads of this plant are, in an immature state, boiled, sometimes pickled, and sometimes, in France, while very young, they are used as salads. They are first separated from the seed, down and bristles, commonly called the *choke*. They are also sometimes fried or used as ragouts. They must be boiled till tender, or near two hours in water with a little salt.

The Green Globe appears to be the most esteemed variety. It is raised from seeds sown three fourths of an inch deep, in April or May—or from offset suckers separated in April, and planted in rows four feet apart, and in hills two feet asunder, three or four suckers in a hill. It requires a deep rich soil. A native of Italy and the South of France. It requires a slight covering of litter in winter. (The vegetable called *Jerusalem Artichoke*, a native of Brazil, is not properly an Artichoke, but a tuberous rooted sun-flower, propagated by roots; and is recommended by some for cattle; but is difficult to be eradicated, after it has once got into the ground.)

ASPARAGUS.

A delicious, wholesome, perennial esculent plant, of the most hardy species. The young plants are cut in the spring beneath the surface and prepared by boiling. Sow the seeds in spring in a rich soil an inch deep in rows 18 inches asunder: keep the ground well cultivated and in two or three years they will be fit to transplant. In its native state it is a low dwarfish plant, but to raise it in perfection and of large size, the ground must be made exceed-

ingly rich, to the depth of fifteen inches. In such a prepared soil, the plants may be set fourteen inches asunder. In autumn spread over the surface a coat of manure which must be dug in with a fork very early in the spring. See *New-England Farmer*, vol. ii. page 310, and *Fessenden's New American Gardener*.

BEANS.

An annual plant, a native of the countries bordering on the tropics. It rises from two to eight feet high with a thick angular stalk, with pinnate leaves and flowers of a fragrant odor; its seeds, which are alone useful, are large ovate flattened, enclosed in a long thick pod.

This important vegetable is too much neglected. Being of easy cultivation they ought to merit a place in every man's garden. The varieties are very numerous, but the best bush Beans are the Early White Case Knife, Early China, Mohawk, and Marrow; the two last are excellent for strings. The Horticultural Pole is an unrivalled bearer and a delicious Bean and considering the frequent failures of the Lima in so Northern a climate they can be recommended as the best substitute. The Red and White Cranberry are well known string and shell Beans. Plant the first of May if the ground is warm, in rows three feet apart and two or three inches in the row; if a wet season be careful and not plant too deep.

BEETS.

The Beet is a biennial plant, a native of the South of Europe, with large, long, thick succulent leaves, with a root a foot or more in length, and several inches in diameter, of a sweet taste.

The French describe the beet under three distinct heads. 1st. Those whose roots only are used for culinary purposes. 2d. Those whose tops constitute the principal part used in cookery, called Poirees. 3d. Those kinds which may be the most profitably raised for the food of domestic animals.

The Early Blood Turnip Rooted is deemed the earliest, and is of fine quality. The tops during summer are valuable boiled as greens; they also thrive well on thin soils. The Large or Long Red, is the most valuable for the main crop.

Sir John Sinclair's Beet has remarkably long stalks, and leaves from two to three feet long. The stalks are boiled like asparagus, and the leaves like spinach. The Green Beet is used for stews and soups.

The Mangel Wurtzel and French Sugar Beet are peculiarly calculated for being raised in large quantities as food for cattle, horses, &c. and according to the analysis of Sir Humphry Davy, they contain much more nourishment than carrots, and experiments since made have confirmed his statement. They both grow about half out of the ground, which is very desirable, and of enormous size.

A crop of Mangel Wurtzel was raised in 1830, by G. Foster, of Charlestown, on one acre, which yielded 1433 bushels, or 43 tons, 961 lbs. The seed required for this was $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lbs. sown in rows;

the plants were finally thinned to one foot asunder. See N. E. Farmer, vol. ix. page 284.

BORECOLE.

A species of the Kale or Cabbage tribe. Loudon says, it has an open head with wrinkled or curled leaves and is of a peculiar hardy constitution. The crown or centre after being duly ameliorated by frost is cut out and boiled; it is extremely tender, sweet and delicate. It is generally recommended to transplant them into trenches, and cover them with straw before winter, that the heads may be cut off as wanted. In spring, plant out the stems, which send forth delicious sprouts. Sow the seeds in April and May, and cultivate the same as for cabbages.

BROCCOLI.

The plant is biennial, and one of the richest luxuries of the garden much resembling the cauliflower; the heads are boiled and eaten with the gravy of meat or melted butter.

The Portsmouth, according to Lindley, sometimes with skilful cultivation frequently measures three feet in circumference. The Large Purple Cape is very fine. M'Leod, in England, raises the Cape Broccoli in a very superior manner without transplanting. He sows in rows two feet asunder, at two feet distance in the row, after treading the ground very hard. Three or four seeds are placed in a hill but finally one plant only is left. He hoes frequently and shallow, and earths them up but once. Sow in April and May, in a very rich soil. They will flower from August to September. If any late plants do not flower before hard frosts, put them in a warm cellar and they will flower towards spring.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

A plant of the Cabbage tribe, rising from three to four feet high with heads issuing from the base of the leaves like small cabbages, an inch or two in diameter. These are very tender and delicate when boiled after being ameliorated by frosts. In the Spring they yield abundance of fine sprouts. Sow in May and cultivate them like cabbages, protecting them in Winter.

CABBAGE.

The Cabbage is a biennial plant, a wholesome and agreeable food when boiled. From the Cabbage the preparation called Sour Krout is made; this is prepared by chopping the heads very fine and strewing it in layers in a barrel; with alternately a handful of salt mixed with a few caraway seeds till the barrel is filled. A heavy weight is next to be placed on the mass, and a fermentation soon commences. After this has subsided the weight is removed and the barrel is headed for use. This preparation is highly relished by those accustomed to it, when boiled with beef. It is a powerful antiscorbutic, and should form an article in the sea stores of all ships sailing on distant voyages. Cabbages set in spring produce excellent sprouts.

The Red Dutch is used for pickling. It is first salted 48 hours,

then pickled in vinegar. The Large Scotch and Drumhead are the most profitable kinds to raise for cattle. E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, raised in 1821, on an acre of ground 44 tons.

The Savoy is highly prized and deemed nearly equal to Cauliflowers. For a very early crop, some recommend to sow in September three inches asunder every way, to protect the young plants by a frame during winter, and set them in May. But generally they are sown in March, in a hot bed, and transplanted in May. For late Cabbages sow in May and stamp the ground hard. Transplant into a very rich and highly prepared soil, the smaller kinds in rows two feet apart, and two feet distance in the row. The larger kinds three feet asunder each way. Hoe frequently.

CARROT.

The Carrot is a hardy biennial plant, rising to the height of four feet. The roots are highly esteemed in stews and soups and boiled with salt beef and salt fish. They are also highly esteemed as food for horses and cattle, being nearly equal to Mangel Wurtzel.

The Early Horn is fine for the table. The Long Orange is very fine and suitable for the main crop. The Altringham produces very great crops, and is suitable to raise for horses and cattle. The Purple is a great favorite in the West Indies. Sow the seeds in April or May in a rich sandy loam, well pulverized, in rows a foot apart; cover half an inch deep, and thin the plants to four inches distance. Gather the crop soon after the first hard frosts, and house them in warm cellars.

CAULIFLOWER.

These should be sown late in August and September for early ones next spring — in April and May for late — treated generally like cabbages — should be transplanted three feet apart, in a very rich and rather a moist loam; a rich soil is indispensable for their successful culture. In order to blanch them handsomely, the leaves must be closed together at top and tied gently. This delicious vegetable, as well as the *Broccoli*, is deserving of more general cultivation. The heads or flowers of the plants, when boiled in a clean linen cloth, and served up with melted butter, form a most delicate vegetable dish. It is a great favorite in Europe. Dr Johnson observed, "*Of all the flowers of the garden give me the cauliflower.*"

CELERY.

Sown in April and May. Celery seed seldom vegetates under four or five weeks after sowing. The best method is, to sow the seed in mellow, rich earth, in a situation shaded, or covered by boards, till the seed has vegetated — and observe to keep the ground always moist, and the soil pressed hard upon the seed when sown. Afterwards plant out in trenches for blanching.

CHERVIL.

Esteemed for soups and salads. Sown occasionally from April to September.

CHIVES, or CIVES.

A small species of onion, used in the spring for salads — propagated by slips, which should be planted in clusters, six or eight inches apart.

CITRON.

Planted in May, and cultivated generally like water melons — the fruit is used only for preserving in sugar, for which purpose it is highly esteemed in Europe.

CORN SALAD, or VETTICOST.

A common annual plant, sown in September, raked in, thinned out to two or three inches asunder, and used in composition with lettuce and other salad herbs, and as a substitute for these when deficient.

CRESS.

Sown from April to September. Of easy culture, well known for its uses as a garnish and with salads.

CUCUMBER.

The best kinds for early planting are the Early Frame, Green Cluster, and Long Prickly. Plant in the open ground about the first week of May in hills four feet apart, both for the general crop and for the pickling sorts; make the ground rich with vegetable mould and rotted cow dung, and leave only one good plant in each hill. If the provoking yellow fly attacks your plants, examine them frequently, and throw tobacco dust or soot round the vines. Some recommend to nip off the first runner bud, which causes them to grow more stocky and become more fruitful plants. Keep them clear of weeds, and give plenty of water in warm dry weather.

EGG PLANT.

These may be sown in hot beds in March, in the open air in May. They should be raised about two feet asunder, with a little earth drawn up round their stems; when about a foot high, they will produce a plenty of fruit, a most beautiful appearance. When sliced and properly fried, with ham, &c. they are esteemed as a delicious vegetable. It is difficult, however, to make the seed vegetate in the open air — should always be started in hot beds.

ENDIVE, or SUCCORY.

Sown from May to July, in very rich borders, for salad — and blanched by gently tying up the leaves.

GARDEN BURNET.

A medicinal herb, propagated generally by cuttings, — seed sown from April to August.

GARLICK SETS.

A species of onion, propagated by offsets; take a good sized bulb, divide it into its small parts, plant them in rows, four feet

apart, in good soil. As soon as the leaves begin to decay, take up the roots, and after they are dry, hang them up in a dry room for use.

INDIAN CORN.

Planted in April and May. The New Early Dwarf is remarkably early and valuable for the table; the Sweet is well known for its excellence in this respect. We have always on hand the most extensive varieties for field culture, from various parts of New England and the Middle States.

LEEK.

A species of Onion — should be sown from April to August, and treated generally like onions — in light rich soil. As the plants grow strong, draw the earth up around them, by which means the bulbs will be blanched, and become much sweeter.

LETTUCE.

Sown from April to September — in February and March in hot beds. The Royal Cape, Early Curled Silesia and Tennisball, are highly esteemed in the Boston Market. The lettuces may be arranged into two kinds — the *Cos*, with upright oblong leaves; and the *Head or Cabbage*, with round headed spreading leaves. It has been cultivated in Europe for nearly three centuries as a salad.

MARTYNIA.

Planted in May; a fine pickle; and of easy culture, with showy flowers.

MELON.

Sown in April and May. Great care should be taken to plant the various sorts of melons at a great distance from each other and from Cucumbers and other vines, otherwise the best kinds are liable to be spoiled the first season. Melon seeds soaked 24 hours in a decoction of tobacco and water, will be effectually protected against bugs.

NASTURTIUM.

This is deserving of cultivation on account of its beautiful orange colored flowers, its excellence in salads, and its use in garnishing dishes. The grain, berries, or seeds of this plant, which it produces abundantly, make an estimable pickle: in the opinion of many preferable to capers. It is sown in drills in April and May, nearly an inch deep. When about six inches high, it should have sticks placed to climb upon, — or they may be planted by the side of fences, palings, &c.

OKRA.

Sown in the beginning of May — used as an ingredient in soups, and as a beautiful ornamental plant. It is cultivated extensively in the West Indies. Its ripe seeds burned and used like coffee, can scarcely be distinguished therefrom. It should be planted an inch deep, and hoed two or three times like peas.

ONION.

Sown in May. The *White* is sown to advantage in July and August, for spring crops.

The *Silver Skin* is the surest crop and keeps well, and is probably the best kind to cultivate. The *Red* is much cultivated.

The *Potato Onion* is of late introduction into our country. It possesses the singular property of producing from one onion, six or seven in a clump, just under the surface, somewhat similar to potatoes.

PARSLEY.

Sown from April to August. Parsley seed seldom vegetates under five weeks after sowing; it is recommended to soak the seed twelve hours in water, mixed with sulphur. This process, with attentive watering, will cause the seed to vegetate in less than a fortnight. Parsley is sometimes used in field culture, and is a well known valuable seasoning herb. See Fessenden's *New American Gardener*, page 224.

PARSNIP.

Sown from April to June—the seed is a long time in vegetating. Parsneps cannot be expected to thrive unless the ground is good and well prepared.

PEAS.

Plant in the latter part of March, if the ground will admit, or early in April—a quart of peas will sow two double rows about 25 feet each. The *Earliest Dwarf*, we believe is one of the earliest known in America, and is a fine bearer withal. This kind is cultivated for the seed near Canada line for the *New England Seed Store*, and is highly recommended to Market men for the earliest crop; the *Blue Imperial* and *Dwarf Scymetar* are great bearers and of delicious flavor—so also is *Knight's Marrow*; the *Marrow-fat* bears well through the whole season.

PEPPER.

Sown in March on hot beds—May in open air,—and transplant about the first week in June into rich soil, in rows two feet apart each way. The *Squash Pepper* is the most esteemed variety—the *Sweet Spanish* is used as a salad, and has a very delicate taste, destitute of the pungency of the common sorts.

RADISH.

Sown every fortnight for summer use. Radishes require a soil about two parts of sand, one part garden loam, and a small quantity of stale manure, well pulverised—this will afford them semi-transparent, brittle, tender, and free from the attacks of the wire worm, which infests most rich garden soils. The *Early Scarlet Short-top* is the most esteemed variety.

RHUBARB.

An Asiatic plant, the stalks of which grow to the length of twentyfour inches at the thickness of a lady's finger. Stripped of

their outer covering, they yield a substance slightly acid, much admired, and used as a wholesome ingredient in puddings, tarts, pies, &c. It forms a great article in the London market, the stalks selling at about twentyfive cents a bunch.

SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER.

Sown in April and May, and cultivated generally like parsneps. Highly esteemed for its roots, (when properly cooked) stewed, and served up with pepper and spice, as a sauce for some dishes. The roots should be packed in sand in a cellar during winter. See, also, for the other uses of this excellent vegetable, Fessenden's New American Gardener.

SCORZONERA.

Sown in April and May, and managed generally like Salsify, which it greatly resembles in its quality and use.

SPINACH, or SPINAGE.

An invaluable vegetable for greens—the Round sown broadcast in very rich soil from April to July—the others from August to September. The Prickly is sown in August and September for early spring greens.

SQUASH.

Planted as soon as the warmth of the ground will admit, late in April and May, at a distance from any other vines, as pumpkins, gourds, &c. or they will mix, and soon degenerate. The Early, Scollop is a good summer variety, of excellent quality—the Canada Crook-necked is the most esteemed for fall and winter use, of a peculiarly fine grain and delicate flavor—it ripens about the first week in August, and thereby escapes the early frosts.

TOMATO.

Used in soups and sauces, to which it imparts an agreeable acid flavor; it is also stewed and dressed in various ways, and considered as a very wholesome vegetable. It should be sown in a warm border, in May—or in hot beds in March, and transplanted about the first of June. Tomatoes do best on poor soil, being there more fruitful than on rich soil, where they run to vine with less fruit.

TURNIP.

Sown in April and May for early crops—and all the summer months for succeeding crops, on light moderately rich soil. The Yellow Stone and Yellow Aberdeen are of late introduction from Europe, and have proved a fine acquisition to New England vegetables—of richer quality and appearance, and of greater excellence for keeping in the spring. The Early White Dutch is the best for early garden culture, sown broadcast. The Ruta Baga is the best for field culture.

T R E E S , & c .

Arrangements have been made to furnish Trees, Plants, &c. in their season at one day's notice. The collection comprises 150 varieties of Pears; 200 of Apples; 115 of Peaches; 55 of Cherries, Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Figs, &c.

ALSO,

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, comprising all the varieties of the Horse Chesnut, Weeping Willow, Catalpa, Mountain Ash, Silver Firs, Althea, Honeysuckle, Azalea, and every Tree and Plant wanted on a Farm or Garden.

ALSO,

300 to 400 varieties of Roses, some very splendid.

Orders for Fall planting may be sent in October and November, and for Spring, in March, April and May. Trees, &c. will be delivered in good order in the city without extra expense.

Orders sent by mail should be directed GEO. C. BARRETT, *New England Seed Store, Boston*, and Catalogues of Trees and Plants may be had gratis upon application.

M E D I C I N A L H E R B S E E D S .

Graines d'herbes medicinales.

SIX CENTS PER PAPER.

Marsh Mallows.	Hyssop.
Dill.	Elecampane.
Finochio.	Dyer's Wood.
Sweet Fennel.	Motherwort.
Chamomile.	Lovage, or Livoce.
Spikenard.	Bugle Weed.
Burdock.	Horehound.
Wormwood.	Balm.
Saffron.	Spearmint.
Jerusalem Oak.	Peppermint.
Wild Succory, or Wild Endive.	Horsemint.
Scurvy Grass.	Catnip.
Meadow Saffron.	White officinal Poppy.
Coriander.	Undulated Rhubarb (<i>for tarts</i>).
Officinal Cumin.	Turkey Rhubarb.
Purple Fox Glove.	Castor Oil Bean.
Moldavian, or Lemon Balm.	Rue.
Boneset.	Scullcap.
Pennyroyal.	Comfrey.
Henbane.	Tansy.
Bene.	Virginian Speedwell.

Sage, savory, lemon balm, thyme, fenugreek, pennyroyal, hyssop, motherwort and balm, are diaphoretic, and given to promote perspiration.

Marsh mallows and the bene plant for diarrhœa and the *summer complaint*.

Wormwood, Jerusalem oak, rue, and tansy, are efficacious in destroying worms, and for strengthening the stomach.

Boneset, elecampane, bugle weed, and horehound are infused for coughs.

Chamomile is a well known tonic, and has been used from time immemorial for restoring strength and tone to the stomach. Burdock is a diuretic. Spikenard is used in ointment for stiff joints. Saffron (*carthamus tinctorius*) is useful in the measles; the meadow saffron (*colchicum autumnale*) is given in dropsy and the gout; and every body knows that rhubarb and castor oil are aperient, that is, are given to open the body, rhubarb is a little astringent, and therefore not so proper to be given when there is fever.

Henbane, foxglove, poppy and skullcap, though poisonous, are used as medicines, but never should be administered without the advice of a physician.

The following information for drying and putting away pot and sweet herbs, we think will be acceptable to many of our country friends. The Shakers at Lebanon, put up immense quantities annually, by compressing them into solid masses, and afterwards cutting them into small parcels for sale.

"It is very important to those who are not in the constant habit of attending the markets, to know when the various seasons commence for purchasing sweet herbs.

"All vegetables are in the highest state of perfection, and fullest of juice and flavor, just before they begin to flower: the first and last crop have neither the fine flavor nor the perfume of those which are gathered in the height of the season; that is, when the greater part of the crop of each species is ripe.

"Take care that they are gathered on a dry day, by which means they will have a better color when dried. Cleanse your herbs well from dirt and dust; cut off the roots; separate the bunches into smaller ones, and dry them by the heat of the stove, or in a Dutch oven before a common fire in such quantities at a time, that the process may be speedily finished, *i. e.* 'Kill 'em quick,' says a great botanist; by this means their flavor will be best preserved; there can be no doubt of the propriety of drying herbs, &c. hastily by the aid of artificial heat, rather than by the heat of the sun. In the application of artificial heat, the only caution requisite is to avoid burning; and of this, a sufficient test is afforded by the preservation of the color." The common custom is, when they are perfectly dried to put them into bags, and lay them in a dry place; but the best way to preserve the flavor of aromatic plants, is to pick off the leaves as soon as they are dried, and to pound them and pass them through a hair sieve, and keep them in well stopped bottles.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Asparagus Roots, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Lettuce Plants, in their season.

Bulb, or Hyacinth Glasses, (plain, and colored and gilt.)

Black Currant Wine, 75 cents per bottle.

Bird Seed of every sort, by the quart or bushel.

Crocus Pots, in the form of Hedge-hogs, Bee-hives, Flower Baskets, Shot Towers, Pyramids and other fanciful shapes, for blooming Crocuses in the winter season, \$1 to \$4 each

Hawthorn and Buckthorn quicks, for live fences or hedges. For method of cultivation, see Fessenden's New American Gardener.

London Superior Split Peas, for culinary purposes.

Medical Herbs, roots, and pot Herbs, in great variety — cured in the best manner, by the Society of Shakers.

Pulverized Herbs for culinary purposes, namely, Thyme, Sage, Summer Savory and Sweet Marjoram, put up in cannisters.

☞ It is our object to furnish every article that may be wanted on a Farm, Orchard, or Garden.

☞ Although our Seeds are raised by gentlemen of great experience, and though we try samples of them in small pots, and take every precaution to have them fresh and genuine, yet it is impossible, not to expect some complaints. To prevent, therefore, any serious loss to farmers or gardeners, and relieve our character as a Seedsman, we invite them to *prove* the seeds, as recommended in the preface to this Catalogue.

☞ Orders received for Green-house Plants, from the Botanic Garden, at Cambridge; from WINSHIP's Garden; from KENRICK's Nursery; from BUEL & WILSON's Nursery, Albany, and from THORBURN's Establishment, at New York, and executed at their prices. Catalogues of which may be seen at our store.

G. C. BARRETT has likewise for sale (every spring) an extensive collection of the finest *Gooseberry Bushes*, imported from Scotland, faithfully packed in moss, in packages of 6 roots each; price \$1.50 per package. Specimens of the fruit of which may be seen at his store. Likewise large *Dutch Currants*, red and white.

GRAPE VINES, &c.

We always keep on hand, both in fall and spring, a variety of *hardy* Grape Vines, as the *Isabella*, *Catawba*, *Schuykill*, *Bland's*, *Scuppernong*, &c. &c.—packed separately in moss, for safe transportation to any distance, Price 50 cents each — also, Shrubs, &c. packed in the same manner.

G. C. BARRETT'S
CATALOGUE OF AGRICULTURAL, BOTANICAL,
AND GARDENING BOOKS.

Ouvrages sur la Botanique, l'Agriculture et le Jardinage.

Complete Farmer, a valuable work just published,	1
American Farrier, containing a minute account of the formation of every part of the Horse; with a description of all the diseases to which each part is liable, the best remedies to be applied in effecting a cure, and the most approved mode of treatment for preventing disorders; with a copious list of medicines, describing their qualities and effects when applied in different cases; and a complete treatise on rearing and managing the horse, from the foal to the full grown active laborer; illustrated with numerous engravings. By H. L. Barnum,	75
Cobbett's various Agricultural Works.	
Forsyth on Fruit Trees, 8vo.,	1 00
Loudon's Encyclopedia of Gardening, (900 engravings,)	12 00
Loudon's Encyclopedia of Agriculture. 1 large volume, 8vo. closely printed, contains upwards of 800 engravings,	12 00
Loudon's Gardener's Magazine, in numbers.	
The American Silk Grower's Guide, or the art of raising the Mulberry and Silk on the System of Successive Crops in each Season. By William Kenrick,	42
Manual containing information respecting the growth of the Mulberry Tree, with suitable directions for the Culture of Silk, in three parts, with colored plates By J. H. Cobb. Published by direction of Gov. Lincoln, agreeably to a Resolve of the Commonwealth. A valuable treatise,	50
Moubray's Practical Treatise on Breeding, Rearing and Fattening all kinds of Domestic Poultry, Cows and Swine, and other Domestic animals From the sixth London edition, with such additions and improvements, as it was conceived would render it most useful in the United States. By T. G. Fessenden, Esq., Editor of the New England Farmer,	75
New England Farmer and Georgical Dictionary, by Samuel Deane, D. D. — this is a very useful and interesting work,	2 50

Nuttall's Introduction to Botany,	2 00
Prince on the Culture of the Vine,	1 50
Practical Treatise on the Management of Bees, and the Establishment of Apiaries, with the best method of destroying and preventing the Depredations of the Bee Moth. By James Thatcher,	75
Prince's Pomological Manual,	1 00
The New American Gardener; containing Practical directions on the Culture of Fruits and Vegetables; including Landscape and ornamental Gardening, Grape Vines, Silk, Strawberries, &c. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Editor of the New England Farmer; <i>a most valuable work,</i>	1 00
The Planter's Guide, or a Practical Essay on the best method of giving immediate effect to wood, by the removal of large trees and underwood, with ob- servations on general planting and the improvement of real landscape. By Sir Henry Steuart. <i>A splen- did work with beautiful engravings,</i>	3 00
The New and Complete Canary Bird Fancier, or a complete treatise on the management of Canary Birds,	25
The Farmer's Own Book, or Family Receipts for the Husbandman and Housewife; being a compila- tion of the very best Receipts on Agriculture, Gar- dening and Cooking, with Rules for keeping Farmer's Accounts,	50
The Complete Cattle Keeper: or Farmer's and Grazier's Guide, in the choice and management of the various Breeds of Cattle and Sheep with Hints to Dairy-men,	87½
New American Orchardist, or an account of the most valuable Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, &c. adapted to cultivation in the United States, with their modes of culture and management; remedies for the mala- dies to which they are subject from Canker Worms Mildew, Blight, Borers, &c. A description of the most desirable ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Flow- ers, with their management; in classes adapted to the different sections of the Continent, from Florida to Canada. With engravings,	1 00
Young Florist's Manual,	37½

☞ We receive every work of merit on these subjects as soon as published, American and European; and can supply Agricultural Libraries, &c. with books, not usually found elsewhere, on favorable terms.

ASSORTED SEEDS FOR FAMILIES.

For the convenience of customers, we pack the following assortment of kitchen garden vegetable seeds in boxes. Each box contains a package of the following seeds; each package is labelled:

1 pint Early Peas	1 ounce Long Dutch Parsnip
1 " Dwarf Blue Imperial do.	" Early Curled Silesia Lettuce
1 " Late Marrowfat do.	" Pine-apple Melon (<i>fine</i>)
1 " Early Marrow Dwarf String Beans	" Large Watermelon
" Pole Beans	" Large Red Onion
1 ounce Long Blood Beet (<i>true</i>)	" Large White Portugal Onion
" Early Turnip-rooted Beet	" Double Curled Parsley
" Early York Cabbage	" Flat Squash Pepper
" Savoy Cabbage	" Early Scarlet Short top Radish
" Red Dutch Cabbage (<i>for pickling</i>)	" White Turnip Radish
" Early Cauliflower	" Salsify, or Oyster Plant
" Early Horn Carrot	" Early Squash
" Long Orange Carrot	" Canada Crook-neck Squash
" White Solid Celery	" Early white Dutch Turnip
" Curled Cress, or Peppergrass	" Yellow Stone Turnip
" Early Frame Cucumber	" Mangle Wurtzel.
" Long Green Turkey do.	
" Large Head Lettuce	

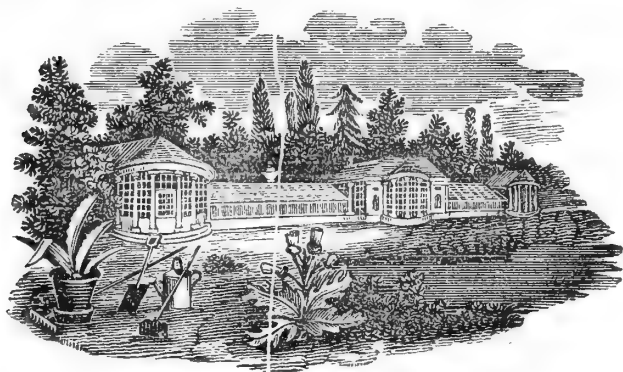
POT HERB SEEDS.

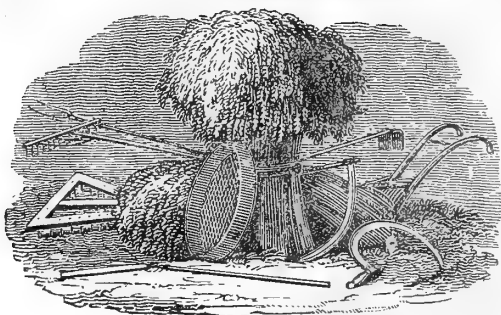
Sweet Marjoram — Sage — Summer Savory.

The above list, it will be seen, comprises all the common vegetables, besides several new varieties of recent introduction, and uncommon excellence. Every kind is warranted of the very first quality, as to freshness and purity. Each box contains directions for the management of the different sorts. Price \$3 per box.

SEEDS FOR THE WEST INDIES.

☞ We also put up boxes of assorted Garden Seeds, containing 30 sorts in each box, with the names in French, English, and Spanish, calculated for the West India market, from 3 to 10 dollars per box.





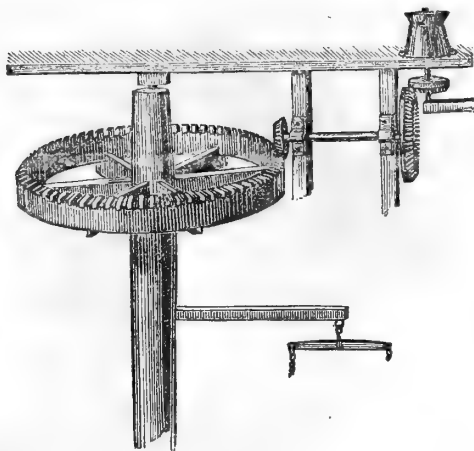
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE, NOS. 51 & 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, BOSTON.

THE Agricultural Warehouse has been established in Boston about ten years, and has become so extensive and of so much importance to the community, as to induce the proprietors to continue and extend it in all its various branches for the accommodation of experimental and scientific Farmers, by the introduction of new and useful implements of Husbandry, and to furnish the practical farmer with the best tools for his business. An establishment of this kind not only serves the above purpose, but as a deposit for the inventive artisan to place his articles for sale. The proprietors do not hesitate to say that among the great variety of articles on hand at this establishment, many are found far superior in form and construction, and better adapted to the purpose for which they are intended than any which have been in use in this country.

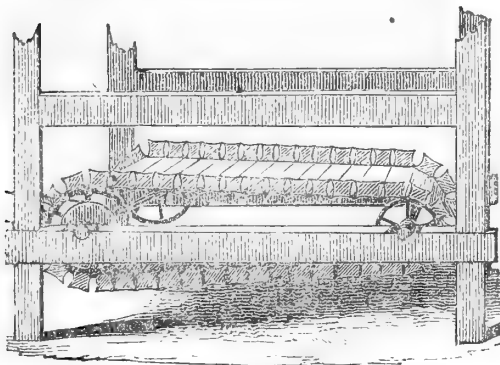
It was remarked by Sir John Sinclair, that the introduction of new Agricultural implements into a district is often a matter of the greatest difficulty, owing to the ignorance, the prejudice and obstinacy, of the farm laborers; many farmers, therefore, very absurdly retain their old implements though convinced of their inferiority, rather than sour the temper of their laborers by attempting to introduce new ones.

In many cases, however, they have succeeded; by attention and perseverance, and by rewarding their laborers, many new implements have been brought into general use.

**WILLIS'S STATIONARY HORSE POWER, AND CORN
CRACKER ATTACHED.**



WILLIS'S PORTABLE HORSE POWER.



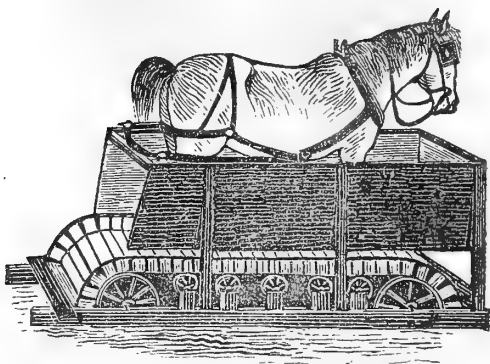
WILLIS'S PORTABLE HORSE POWERS with the Grater Cider Mill, or any other apparatus attached. Likewise, **LANE and HALE'S IMPROVED HORSE POWERS** are calculated for propelling all kinds of machinery and farming implements,

such as Cider Mills, Winnowing Mills, Straw and Hay Cutters, Threshing Machines, Corn Shellers, Grindstones, &c.

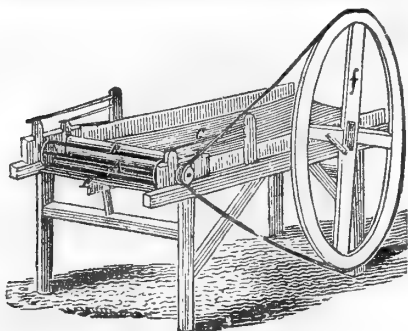
Cider Screws.

Patent Cast Iron Cider Screw. This is a new article and far surpasses anything of the kind ever introduced ; they are much more powerful than the wooden screws.

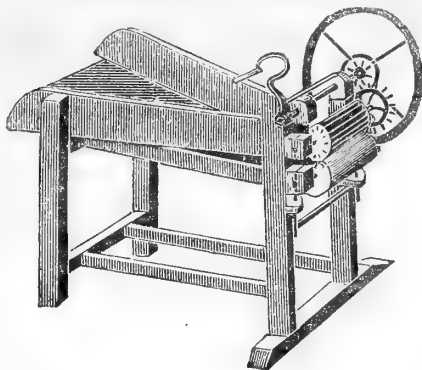
Hale's Improved Horse Power.



This Horse power is calculated to propel any kind of machinery, or agricultural implements, such as Threshing Machines, Cider Mills, Corn Sheller, Grind Stones, &c. &c. ; is very simple in its construction, occupies but the small space of nine feet by two, and can easily be transported from one place to another, the improvements made on this Horse Power, renders it the most superior article for the purpose, now in use.

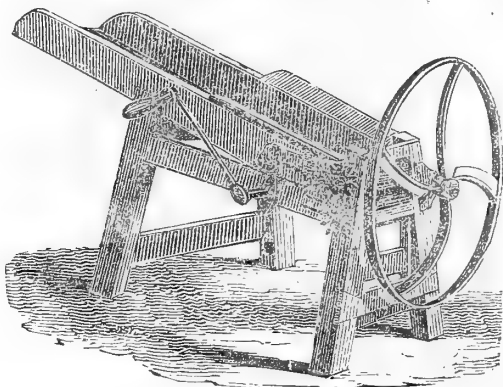
Pope's Threshing Machine.

Pope's Threshing Machine was invented by the late Joseph Pope, Esq. of Hallowell, Me., and has been in successful operation in different parts of the country for many years. It is found to operate well for all kinds of grain, and is well adapted for cleaning rice.

Green's Patent Straw Cutter.

The above machine may be made to cut Hay, Straw, or Corn Stalks at any length required, at a very rapid rate, with but little power. It is on an entire new principle, works very free and easy, not liable to get out of order.

Straw and Hay Cutters.



WILLIS'S IMPROVED PATENT VERTICAL HAY AND
STRAW CUTTER.

This Straw and Hay Cutter which has been in use for several years, is found from experience to be the best Machine for the purpose that has been invented. They are made of the best materials and workmanship; constructed on the best mechanical principles. The knives being placed in such a manner, as to operate as a drawing stroke; cuts very free and easy and not liable to get out of order; will readily cut thirty bushels per hour; it is fed and worked by one man, which is not the case with many other machines.

The Straw cutter is a machine well worth the attention of every farmer, and should be in common use with every person feeding stock, and from the great improvement and simplicity of the machines now in use, the work is done with great ease and facility. It is a subject of great regret to every friend of the agricultural interest, that these machines are not in more general use. Every farmer who is disposed to use his fodder to the best possible advantage, and preserve his animals in the best health, in all cases cut their fodder. For farther explanation of the profits and advantages arising from cutting fodder, the following statement is given:—

Mr Benjamin Hale's account of the savings made by the use of Straw Cutters, employed to cut Hay and Straw as Fodder for Horses.

Mr Hale is proprietor of a line of stages running between Newburyport and Boston. He says —

The whole amount of hay purchased from April 1, to Oct. 1, 1816, (six months, and used at the stage stable,) was	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
							32	4	0	10

At \$25 per ton (the lowest price at which hay was purchased in 1816), - - - - - \$800 00

From Oct. 1, 1816, to April 1, 1817, whole amount of hay and straw purchased for, and consumed by the same number of horses, viz.

	<i>T. cwt. qrs. lbs.</i>				<i>Cost.</i>
Straw	16	13	3	10	\$160 23
Hay	13	14	1	00	\$350 00
					<hr/> \$510 23

Deduct on hand April 1, 1817, by estimation, four tons more than there was

Oct. 1, 1816, at \$25 per ton, \$100 00 410 23

Saving by the use of the Straw Cutter, four months of the last six months, or the difference in expense in feeding with cut fodder and that which is uncut

389 77

Whole amount of hay used for the horses of the Salem stage, twentyfive in number, from April 1, to Oct. 1, 1816, viz.

<i>T. cwt. qrs. lbs.</i>			
22	0	0	0
660 00			

At thirty dollars per ton (the lowest price in Salem) Whole amount consumed by the same number of horses, from Oct. 1, 1816, to April 1, 1817,

	<i>T. cwt. qrs. lbs.</i>				<i>Cost.</i>
Straw	15	13	0	0	\$187 80
Hay	2	15	0	0	81 00

268 80

Saving in using chopped fodder five months,

391 20

Total saving in using the straw cutter nine months, viz at Newburyport, four months,

389 77

At Salem five months,

391 20

Total, \$780 97

The members of the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, to whom the above account was communicated by Mr Hale, were informed by that gentleman, that he used no more grain from Oct. 1816, to April, 1817, than was used from April, 1816, to Oct. 1816.

REMARKS.—There is not only much saving and gain in cutting fodder, when hay is low, but the animal is kept in better health, more particularly old horses, and such as have been injured in their wind.

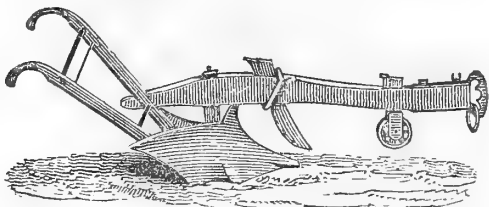
EASTMAN'S CYLINDRICAL KNIFE, STRAW AND HAY CUTTER.

These machines, made by Eastman, of Baltimore, are constructed on a large and extensive scale, and are designed for very large and extensive plantations or farms. They are calculated to be used by hand or horse power, and are very efficient and powerful.

COMMON DUTCH AND HAND CUTTING MACHINES.

These Machines which are in very common use, and known to every practical farmer are considered good machines for small farms and stables; will cut ten to fifteen bushels per hour.

Safford's Improved and Common Straw Cutter, with or without side gearing; are well approved and in very general use.

**Ploughs.**

This Implement, one of the oldest and most useful employed on a farm, has undergone of late years a wonderful change in all its most essential parts, and has been greatly improved. The Cast Iron Plough is now most generally used among the best farmers, and considered decidedly the best. Among the different ploughs now made of cast iron Howard's stands unrivalled. They have been used at the different Cattle Shows, and Ploughing Matches, and have in all cases been approved by them. At the Brighton Cattle Show at the exhibition in October, 1832, they received the premium of \$10, awarded as being the best plough presented.

Extract from the Report of the Committee.

"The Ploughs were all of cast iron, and by six of the most approved manufacturers. The one by Mr Charles Howard, of Hingham, was a superior implement, considerable improvements having recently been made by him, in making the mould board much longer than usual, and swelling the breast of the share, so as to make every part bear equally, by which means the plough runs more true and steady, is always free from carrying forward any earth, and wears perfectly bright; and being made on mathematical principles, he informed the Committee he could make the different sizes always the same.

JOHN PRINCE,
EBENEZER HEATH,
JOHN BAKER, 3d."

'The duty of awarding a premium "To the Plough which shall be adjudged best of all those used at the Ploughing Match," devolved on the *two Committees*, and they agreed unanimously to award to Mr Charles Howard of Hingham, for his new and improved Plough, \$10.'

GORHAM PARSONS,
Chairman of Single Teams.
JOHN PRINCE,
Chairman of Double Teams.

TICE'S PLOUGH. This plough is considered the next best plough to Howard's ; it has taken a number of premiums at the different Ploughing Matches, and is highly approved by all those who have used them, as they turn a good furrow, leaving the sod smooth and level.

SIDE HILL PLOUGH. This plough, for which a premium was given at Brighton, is found to be a very great improvement on the ploughs now in use, for working on side hills. The mould board is so constructed as to shift on each side, as may be required, by turning on the underside of the plough as the team turns at each end of the furrow.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED DOUBLE MOULD-BOARD PLOUGH. This plough is well calculated for furrowing out land — splitting hills — ploughing between corn, potato, and vegetable cultivation, to great advantage. A great labor saving machine, saves nearly all the hoeing of corn or potatoes.

BIGELOW'S PLOUGH. This plough is made of wrought iron, and is in general use, and very much approved, being very strong and quite light, does the work well with little labor.

MORSE'S PLOUGH. Similar to Bigelow's, but a better made article.

CAREY AND WARREN'S COMMON WOOD PLOUGH, of all sizes.

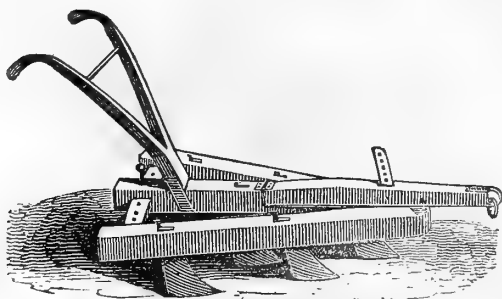
SHOVEL PLOUGH, AND PLOUGH SCRAPERS, of all sizes made to order at the shortest notice.

QUAKER HAND PLOUGH, for gardens, a very useful implement, and used to great advantage in garden cultivation. Steel pointed.

The price of these ploughs vary according to size.

Ploughshares.

Wrought and Cast Iron Ploughshares of all sizes fitted and prepared in such a manner, as to be at all times ready and fit for immediate use.



Cultivators.

Howard and Seaver's Patent Fixed and Expanding Cultivators, of all sizes. The cultivator is an implement that is coming into very general use in all parts of the country, and serves in a great measure in lieu of hoeing. The teeth are so constructed as to raise the ground, and leaves it very light and free for cultivation, and at the same time destroys the weeds.

These Cultivators are best adapted to free and easy ground, for running through rows of corn, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds, and used in the cultivation of Hops, instead of the plough and hoe, and are found far superior to either. It is likewise well adapted to harrow in grain and grass seed; and for the many uses to which this implement may be applied, it must be considered one of the most valuable and useful tools that is used on a farm, and is coming into very general use.

This certifies that I have used Seaver's Cultivator, and find it a much better article to work among corn and potatoes, than any machine that I have ever tried; it clears the weeds between the rows, much more effectually than either a plough or harrow, and saves a great deal of labor.

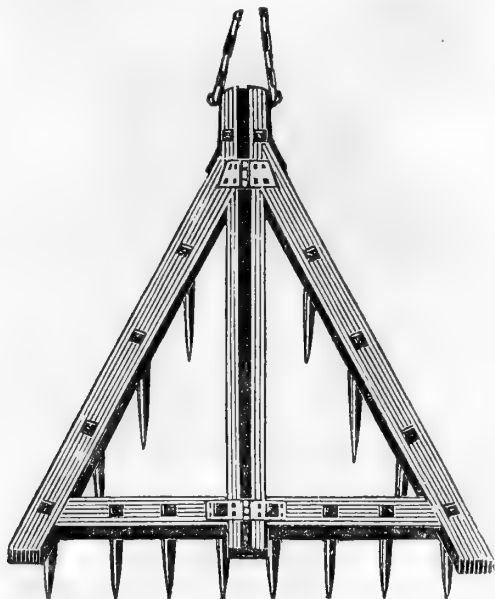
BENJ. WHEELER.

Seed Sowers.

WILLIS'S IMPROVED SEED SOWER. This machine which was designed in the first instance for sowing small seed in gardens, is found on using to sow large as well as small seed to advantage, and proves to be one of the best field and garden implements in use.

It is particularly adapted for sowing Ruta bage, Turnip, &c.

The saving of seed in the use of this implement is quite sufficient to pay the cost of it in one season, and the seed is sown more regular and even.



Chandler's Improved Double Harrow.

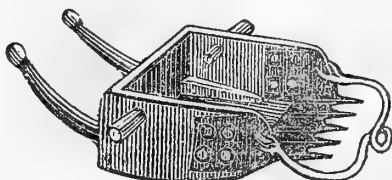
This Harrow is so constructed as to be in two parts, and joined together by hinges on two straight centre pins, so that one part can be raised and swung over on the other half as occasion requires. Its advantage over the common Harrows is, that it is less liable to be stopped, as one side may be elevated or turned to a perpendicular position, while the other side proceeds horizontally; it may thus be drawn nearer to rocks, trees, &c. It will likewise better adapt itself to ridges, hollows, and uneven land.

Harrow teeth of all sizes, steel or iron.

Harden's Improved Hand Sowers.

This is one of those small but very useful implements, calculated for sowing Garden and Field Seeds, and is very useful for the purpose intended.

Davis's Improved Patent Dirt Scraper.



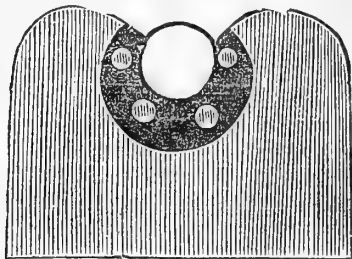
This road or dirt scraper invented by Shadrach Davis, is used to great advantage in removing dirt or gravel, more particularly, in stony lands, from the peculiar construction of the points, which are similar to those of a plough point. They enter the ground very free and easy, fill and discharge themselves, and are easily managed by one horse or yoke of oxen. Ploughing is not necessary where these shovels are used.

We the undersigned hereby certify that we have used Davis's patent plough pointed road and dirt scraper, and we consider it a great improvement on the common road scraper, and can, with confidence recommend it to the public, as being superior to any implement of the kind we have ever used, particularly in sandy and stony land, being so constructed as to load itself without the use of ploughing, which is common in using the old fashion dirt scraper; we consider it one of the greatest labor saving implements to the road maker that can be used, and as such, we fully recommend it to the public.

ABM. WASHBURN, *Bridgewater.*

HENRY S. PACKARD, *North Dartmouth.*

BRADFORD HOWLAND, *South Dartmouth.*

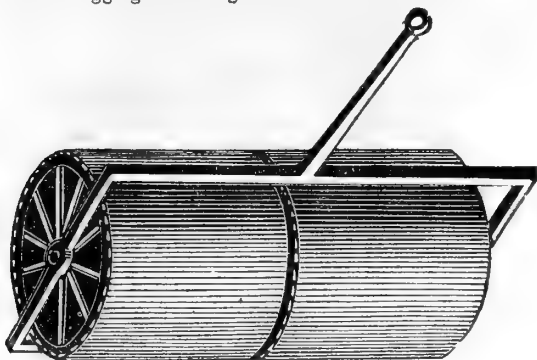


Hoes.

Great improvement has been made in this article. A great variety of Hoes of different form and shape, and manufactured of different materials, are now in use among our best farmers. Those made of Cast Steel, with crooked necks and socket handles are the most approved, and in general use.

The PRONG or POTATO HOE is a new article, and much approved; it is found to be one of the most useful though simple articles that is used on a farm. It was invented and used in the first instance, for digging potatoes, but was afterwards found to be as useful for planting and hoeing as for digging, and likewise for every other purpose for which a hoe can be used. It is used to the most advantage in stony or rocky land, and in planting new land. It is likewise a good garden hoe, being one of the best tools a gardener can have in use, in working between rows of vegetables, and digging round young trees.

LORD VERNON'S NEW TILLAGE HOE. The utility and advantage of this garden hoe will be duly appreciated upon trial. Few gardeners, or nurserymen employed in gardening, will be without them when they have once used them. They are employed to great advantage in deep tillage; in many cases they are superior to digging or forking the land.



Garden and Field Rollers.

It is found by our best practical and scientific farmers that grass seed, sown in the fall requires to be rolled in the spring as soon as the ground is in fit order, otherwise the small plants, being but slightly rooted, heave up by the frost and suffer perhaps total destruction. Among the many uses to which the roller may be applied, none perhaps would be more valuable than rolling grass land in the spring. Fall sown grass seed and grain are liable to be winter killed, or destroyed by frost; but when rolled in, there will be less danger either from frost or drought, if the seed is well covered with a harrow and the ground well rolled. If the ground is very mellow, the large sized wooden roller is preferred, as it presses the ground more direct, and renders the surface more regular and even, and moves easier. For garden rollers or gravel walks, the stone or iron rollers are preferred.

The rollers vary in price, according to the size.



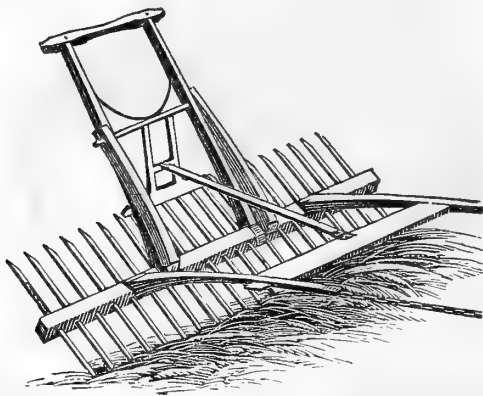
Cast Steel Spades and Shovels.

AMES'S IMPROVED CAST STEEL BACK STRAPPED SHOVELS are superior in every respect to the common steel and iron shovel. They wear much longer, continue brighter, and work with great ease. This article, although one of the most common and oldest tools in use, has of late been much improved, as likewise the Cast Steel Spades, made by different manufacturers.

The prices of these articles vary, according to the number or size.

GRAIN AND CIDER SHOVELS.

IRISH SHOVELS AND SPADES, with long handles.

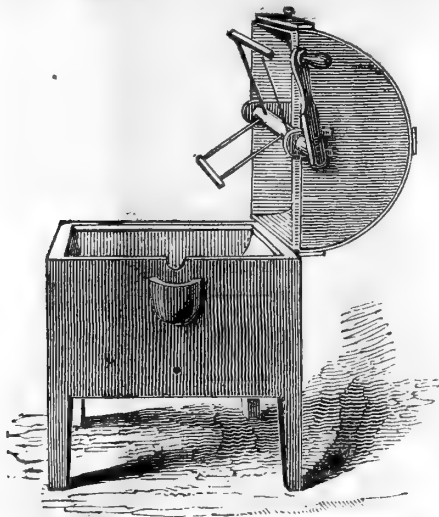


Discharging and Revolving Horse Rake.

The **Discharging Horse Rake** is a very plain and simple operating implement. It is so constructed as to load itself, by raising the teeth a little, and the horse drawing it forward, when filled so far as to form a winrow of sufficient size; a slide is then pressed forward, which discharges the hay. By raising the rake, we pass the first winrow, and commence a second, and thus continue until we pass over the field.

The **Revolving Rake** which has been in general use in most parts

of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is found to be one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse with a boy to lead, will rake on an average from ten to fifteen acres per day, with ease, and do the work well. They are coming into very general use in all parts of the country and will, no doubt, in a few years supersede the use of the common hand rake.



Gault's Patent Churn,

Which has been in use for several years, is the most approved and convenient churn now in use. The particular advantage is the ease and facility with which it can be worked. From its quick and powerful motion it will produce the greatest quantity of butter from the same quantity of cream; is easy to clean and no way liable to get out of order.

MR FESSENDEN, *Editor of the New England Farmer,*

SIR — In answer to the inquiry respecting the Gault's Churn which I purchased at the Agricultural Warehouse, I give it as my decided opinion, that they are the best churns I have ever seen in use. They are very convenient to keep clean, bring the butter very easy, and require not more than 15 to 20 minutes to do a churning,

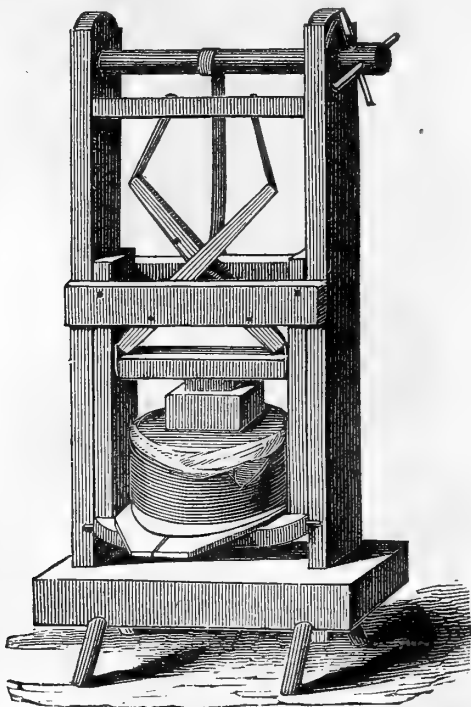
Respectfully yours,

B. REYNOLDS.

Sharon, June 15, 1834.

STONE CHURNS. A small article well calculated for small dairies.

PHILADELPHIA BARREL CHURNS, of different sizes.



Cheese Presses.

QUAKERS' IMPROVED SELF-GOVERNING CHEESE PRESS. The press is so constructed as to govern and regulate itself, in pressing a Cheese of any size, without any weights.

LEAVITT'S IMPROVED CHEESE PRESS, which is so constructed that seven or fourteen pounds weight will press any common sized cheese.

CHEESE HOOPS — different sizes.

CHEESE CLOTHS.

Scythe Snaiths.

This article though in very common use has been altered and improved to great advantage. The Snaiths manufactured by V. Baker for the proprietors of the Agricultural Warehouse, are found to be the most approved and best calculated to work free and easy. The regular turn at the heel, and the strong and substantial iron rings which secure the scythe and nibs, are considered as a great improvement in these Snaiths.

Scythes.

Farwell's Patent Cast Steel Concave Scythes, are found to be much superior to any other scythe now used. From their peculiar form, they have a very free and easy drawing stroke and being concave, present a thin edge. They are easily ground and kept in good order. From the peculiar construction of these scythes the edge is always left true in the middle of the scythe.

Scythe Rifles.

DARBY'S AND AUSTIN'S RIFLES are considered the best. They are about the size of the common sand Rifle, they are cased with fine Emery, wear well and give a good sharp edge. They have become in very general use and are a good substitute for the scythe stone. Darby's are considered rather the best.

Tree Brushes.

PICKERING'S IMPROVED WIRE BRUSHES are found to be the most effective and useful implements for the purpose of clearing trees and destroying caterpillars, of anything that has ever been used. This brush, which is made in a spiral and taper form, and about eight inches long, is fixed on the end of a pole, the small part of the brush is entered into the webs, and a moderate twist of two or three turns, takes the web and all connected with it clear from the tree. It should be used early in the morning and late in the afternoon when the insects are in their nests.

Price 25 cents.

HORSE AND CATTLE BRUSHES.

Shears.

SHEEP SHEARS.

Though a small yet not the least useful article with the farmer, and great improvement has been made in the Sheep and Horse Shears. The most improved are those with a double Steel spring in the bow part, and which have a bend in the handle so as to admit their laying flat on the pelt of the animal, and to enable the shearer to cut very fair and smooth.

PRUNING SHEARS.

This article which was first made by Wakefield of Gardiner, has since been much improved by others and now finished in a very superior manner, is used for the purpose of trimming Grape Vines, Green House plants, and all kinds of Shrubbery, and is found to be one of the most useful implements that can be used by a Gardener, and at the same time may be considered a very pretty and useful implement and cuts very smooth and fair without injury to the bark or wood.

GRASS AND EDGING SHEARS.

These Shears are for the purpose of trimming Hedges, edging grass flats and trimming lawns, and the oftener they are used for this purpose, the more thrifty and thick the grass will grow and the better it will appear.

FRUIT SHEARS.

These shears which are attached to a pole, are for the purpose of taking fruit from the extreme branches of trees or such parts as are not to be come at conveniently in any other way. For this purpose they are found to be very convenient and useful. They are likewise used for taking off scions, &c.

Pruning Chisels and Saws.

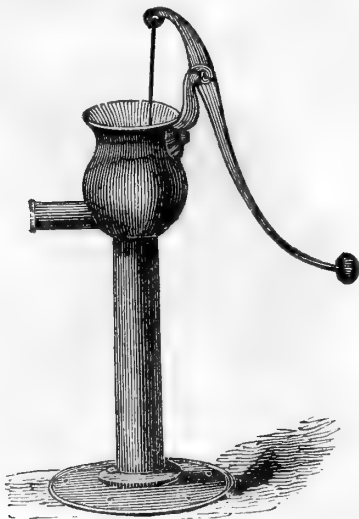
Of all the implements that are used on a farm there are none used to more profit and advantage than the Pruning Knife and saw. Too many of our fruit and ornamental trees are suffered to run to wood. From this circumstance, we have less fruit and of an inferior quality.

Budding and Pruning Knives.

A great variety of Budding and Pruning Knives are now used of various forms and shapes, some very superior ones.

Tree and Bush Pullers.

The tree and the bush puller, is one of the most useful and effective implements in use; it is employed in clearing land of under brush, and small trees, barberry and other bushes. It is of iron, of any size or dimensions required, something in the form of a rake or claw, with the teeth much bent. The ground is loosened around the tree or bush which is to be removed. The teeth or claws are entered on one side, a horse or oxen are attached by a chain to the claw and drawn on the opposite side. One man and horse or yoke of oxen will do more work with this implement than five men can do without it, in digging and clearing land.

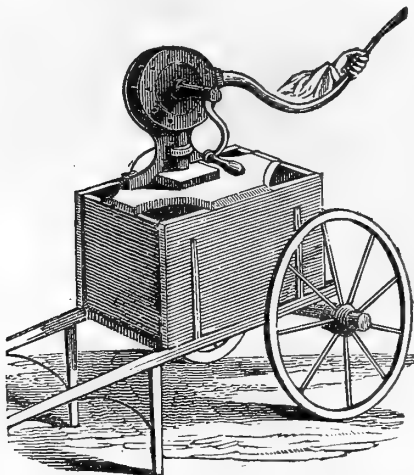
**SCOTT KEITH & CO.'S IMPROVED CAST IRON PUMP.**

This pump was invented by Jesse Reed of Bridgwater, and proves to be the most simple and best constructed pump that is in use, being made of Cast Iron, which is considered the best metal which water can pass through, is very durable and cheap. It has metal boxes so constructed, that in raising the handle the lower box or valve is opened, and the water let off, which prevents its freezing. They are so plain and simple in their construction, that they can be put up or taken down by any common workman, and no way liable to get out of order. They are attached to lead pipes, and are well calculated for all domestic purposes.

LEAD PIPES of a superior quality of all sizes.

Corn and Cob Cracker.

This Mill, which is calculated for grinding cob and corn together, is found to make the best provender and the most economical food for fattening hogs or horses. It is so constructed as to be used with a common grist mill or separate, as circumstances may require, and may be worked by a single horse or any other power. From thirty to forty bushels per hour have been ground in these mills.

Pumps.**KENDALL'S IMPROVED ROTARY PUMP.**

This pump which is a great improvement upon the various rotary pumps now in use, is very plain and simple in its construction and no way liable to get out of order; but works with great ease and facility, throws a constant and regular stream by a very simple operation of a crank, and is calculated for all kinds of domestic purposes, as well as for Green Houses, Factories, &c. There are different sizes of these pumps manufactured, which are so constructed as to answer as forcing pumps in such a manner, as to carry water to any distance, and are a good substitute for an Engine.

PHELPS' ROTARY PUMP AND GARDEN ENGINE,— of all sizes, — well calculated for watering Green Houses, Grape Vines, Trees, &c., and is found to be one of the most simple and powerful engines that has been in use. Orders received and executed for any size that may be required.

FACTORY PUMPS, from 75 to \$150.

Hall's Patent hand Rake.

These Rakes are made superior to anything of the kind we have ever seen, and there is as much improvement made in this as in any other article in use.

Hay Presses.

Since bundle hay has become a great article of merchandise, much use is made of the Hay press. There is great improvement in this article, by which Hay is pressed much closer and harder.

Manure and Hay Forks.

No one Implement has undergone so thorough an investigation and improvement, as the Hay and Manure Fork. Since the first introduction or use of these articles, great improvement has been made in the form of them ; and the quality of the steel from which they are made. Among the most approved Manure forks in use are those of Willis ; cast steel, manufactured from one piece, in which no welding is necessary. These forks have been in common use for many years. They are so well tempered as to have that degree of elasticity, that they discharge the manure with the greatest ease ; they are in no way liable to clog or foul, and are very strong and durable. Unfortunately for this article, there has been great quantities of a very inferior kind made and sold in the form and shape of the true patent ones, which having been made of very poor steel, and slighted in the manufacturing of them, has injured the use of this very useful and almost indispensable article.

Grain Cradles.

The Grain Cradle is an article which is coming into very general use in the New England States, where they were till of late but little known, although they have been in very general use in the southern and western States, for many years, and which is found to be decidedly the best mode of harvesting grain, as it is supposed one man will cradle five acres in a day when he cannot reap more than one. The difference in gathering a crop is so much in favor of cradling that we must suppose that it will be the only mode adopted hereafter, and the grain cradle will become of as much use as an implement of husbandry, as the plough now is.

There has been a very great improvement in the manufacturing of this article, they are now made on the the most improved plan, much lighter. The fingers or arms are secured by braces of suitable sized brass wire, regulated by screws in such a manner as to be let in and out as circumstances may require. The scythe is well secured and finished in a superior manner and made of the best of cast steel. They are manufactured at the Agricultural Warehouse and warranted genuine.

Tree Scrapers.

This article which is indispensable in keeping trees in good order should be used every season in removing the dry and hard bark from trees to insure a quick and vigorous growth and keep them in full bearing.

Bill Hooks.

This article is much used in England in pruning and clearing brush and is a good article as a substitute for the pruning saw and chisel, and can be used with more expedition.

Hay Knives.

These knives are for the purpose of cutting Hay in the mow, and are a desirable article for that purpose and almost indispensable where hay is stacked in the yard or the farmer would wish to spend his hay to the best possible advantage.

Peat Knives and Spades.

These Knives for cutting peat as an article for fuel, are coming much into use in many parts of this country where peat is found, if cut at proper season is used to good advantage as fuel.

Pomace Knives.

These Knives are indispensable in a cider country.

Ditching Knives and Spades.

These Knives are calculated for cutting ditches, trimming low swamp land and found very useful for the purposes.

Edging and Trimming Knives.

These Knives are used for cutting and trimming grass flats, borders, &c. they are found to be one of those handy and useful tool which every gardener should have.

Cast Steel and Common Axes.

This article among our farmers, is one of those most useful implements ever invented. Collins' and Morgan's cast steel axes, have been considered the best, and most approved in form and shape, and are warranted in every respect to be one of the best quality. They are finished in the most perfect manner, and ground to a fine smooth cutting edge.

Hatchets, cleavers, and many other tools, made by different workmen, and finished in the same manner.

Patent Brass Syringe.

Willis' Improved patent brass Syringe for watering plants, Grape Vines and small trees. This syringe may be used on all occasions when watering is necessary for using a solution prepared for the purpose to prevent mildew or grape vines. See the following receipt : —

Take a pint and a half of sulphur, and a lump of the best un-slacked lime; put these in a vessel of about seven gallons' measurement, let the sulphur be thrown in first, and the lime over it, then pour in a pail of boiling water, stir it well and let it stand half an hour; then fill the vessel with cold water, and after stirring well again allow the whole to settle — after it has become settled, dip out the clear liquid into a barrel, and fill the barrel with cold water, and it is then fit for use. You next proceed with a syringe holding about a pint and a half, and throw the liquid with it on the vines in every direction, so as to completely cover foliage, fruit and wood — this should be particularly done when the fruit is just forming, and about one-third the size of a pea, and be continued twice or thrice a week for two or three weeks — the whole process for one or two hundred grape vines need not exceed half an hour.

Glass Covers for Plants.

These covers are used for covering and protecting plants from insects and preventing mildew.

Garden Reels and Lines.

These reels and lines are not only very convenient for the gardener in laying out his borders, beds and alleys, but absolutely necessary where he intends to preserve due order and regulation.

Transplanting Trowels and Forks.

This little garden implement is indispensable, being useful in every instance in transplanting and removing plants of every description, particularly to the lady in her flower garden.

Lactometers.

This invention is found to be of great utility and advantage in testing the quality of cream given by each cow. It consists of a small mahogany frame which contains 4 or 6 glass tubes of 10 inches in length and half an inch in diameter. These tubes are divided into tenths, and numbered from 4 to 10, which shows the quantity of cream given by each cow. This little article is found very useful, and is much used in large dairies.

Curd Mills,

For cutting Cheese Curds, which facilitates the labor of the dairy.

Bee Hives.

Dr Thatcher's improved Bee Hive, for affording the most effectual security against the ravages of the Bee-moth, and keeping the bees dry and comfortable during winter.

Apparatus for transferring Bees.

Dr Barbour's apparatus for removing bees with great facility from one hive to another, without destroying the bees, injuring the honey or the young bees that are in the cells, as they can be transferred to the new hive without difficulty, and the colony increased if desired.

Zinc hollow Ware,

Either for culinary use or the dairy—by wholesale or retail. The proprietor is sole agent for vending the above wares. The prices will, upon examination, be found not to vary materially from that of Tin and Iron, yet as durable as iron, easily cleansed, not subject to rust, giving the article cooked or kept in it no unpleasant taste, and containing in itself no poison, as copper, brass and lead.

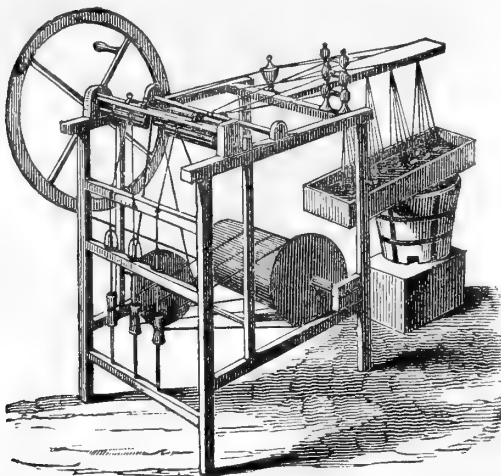
Zinc kettles will be found to cook rice, hominy and all kinds of sweet-meats better than any other kind of metal, neither discoloring nor varying the flavor of the substance cooked; and for these purposes it will ere long be substituted for Brass and Copper, to avoid the poisonous corrosions of those metals.

Zinc pans, for the dairy, will be found by the dairy-woman an object worthy of her attention, from these considerations—that they will greatly outlast any other pans—that the same size pans will produce one sixth more cream or butter, and of a superior flavor—they are more easily cleansed, and will keep milk *sweet* longer by a number of hours. Zinc tubs and firkins will keep butter sweet several days longer in hot weather, than those of wood or other kinds of metal. This has been a subject of experiment, and the results safely warrant the statement. Hence families who prefer sweet butter to rancid, will do well to avail themselves of these tubs, for keeping their butter sweet and retaining its flavor.

Zinc ware is cleansed by rubbing it with brown brick dust, dry, without the use of soap. The above are *indisputable* facts in regard to Zinc Ware, which are subject to experiment fairly on the use of the articles.

Bark and Plaster Mills.

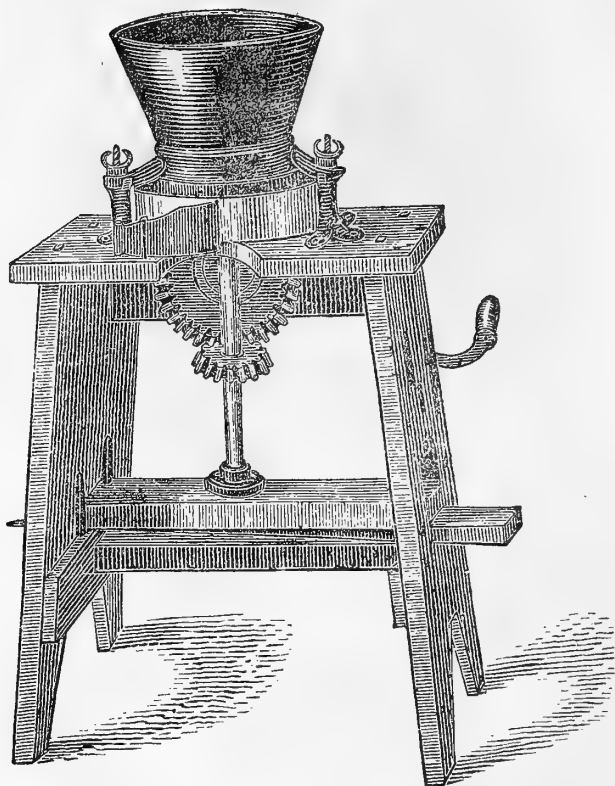
THE TROY BARK AND PLASTER MILLS. These mills are altered and much improved from the old fashioned mill which has been in use for many years.

Brooks' Patent Silk Spinning Machine.

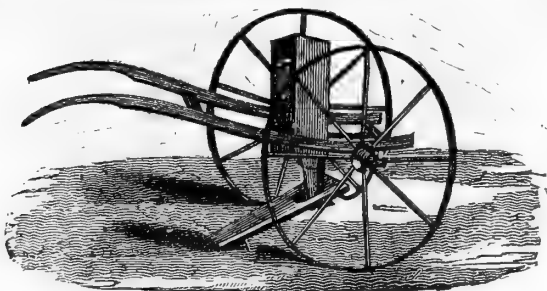
Brooks's silk spinning and reeling machine, which was invented by himself, is found to be a very simple and easy operating machine, and yet one of the most perfect that has been invented for the purpose of reeling and twisting silk from the cocoons, and manufacturing it into sewing silk. By the different arrangements of this machine, it will operate upon a single or double thread, as may be required, and prepare it for twisting or weaving. Experience has fully proved that by uniting the filaments of silk as they are drawn from the cocoons, wet in their natural glutinous substance before they are dry, the thread is more firm, smooth and stronger; from the simplicity of the machine, and the very easy way in which it is used, brings it within the comprehension and capacity of any person to use it. Mr Brooks has received a premium for his invention, from several societies, and of late, a premium and medal from the Scott's legacy, in Philadelphia.

Vegetable Cutters.

Leavitt's Improved Patent Vegetable Cutter, for cutting rutabaga, mangel wurtzel, turnips, &c.; cutting those kinds of vegetables is found to be very beneficial to animals, particularly to milch cows, not only by increasing the quantity, but the quality of the milk. It is a very perfect and complete machine for the purpose.

Harris's Improved Paint Mill.

This Mill can be used by hand, horse or any other power that it may be attached to, and works to great advantage. From the very plain and simple manner of its construction, it is easily taken to pieces and cleaned, and shifted from one place to another and used with great facility, and is considered one of the best and most useful mills in use.



WILLIS'S IMPROVED SEED SOWER.

This machine is calculated to sow all kinds of Garden seed, such as. Mangel Wurtzel, Ruta Baga, Turnip, Carrot, Parsnips, Onion, Beet, &c. and is found to be the most perfect article for sowing that has been introduced, being simple in its construction, and certain in its operation. The saving of seed in this implement is quite sufficient to pay the cost of it in one season, and the seed is sown much more regular and even.

Grain Cardles.

This article is coming into general use. One man with a Cradle will do as much work as four men in the common way with the Sickle.

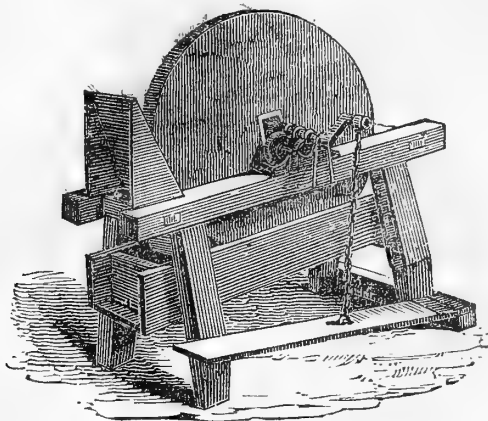


Pomroy's Patent Spring Staple,

For securing horses. The improvement in this staple, is such, that if the horse is cast, or in any way entangled he can disenage and free himself. Many fine and valuable horses are lost for the want of this self regulating staple.

Stamps,

Of all descriptions, for making and branding the farmer's tools, of which every farmer who is in the habit of lending and accommodating his neighbors and friends, as all farmers are and must be, should have every tool marked with his name. This prevents the loss of many tools, and much inquiry and trouble among neighbors.



Grindstones, on Friction Rollers.

Grindstones of different sizes hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the present mode of hanging grindstones. The ease with which they move upon the rollers, renders them very easy to turn with the foot, by which the labor of one man is saved, and the person in the act of grinding can govern the stone more to his mind by having the complete control of his work. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way.

Riddles.

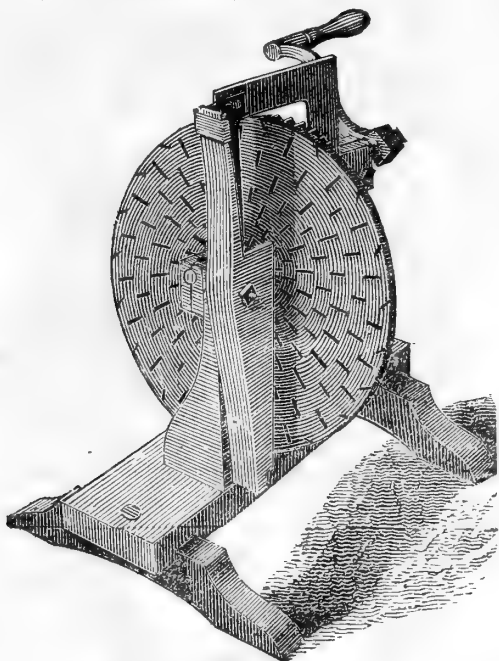
Wire Riddles, different sizes and prices.

Family Hand Mills.

Willis's improved patent family or plantation mill, calculated for grinding corn, coffee, &c., has a small balance wheel which regulates its operation, and causes it to work free and easy.

PATENT CURRY COMBS AND BRASS TEETH CATTLE CARDS.

Patent and common curry combs, and cards with brass teeth—no stock farm should ever be kept without a good supply of these articles and constant use being made of them.



Patent Corn Sheller.

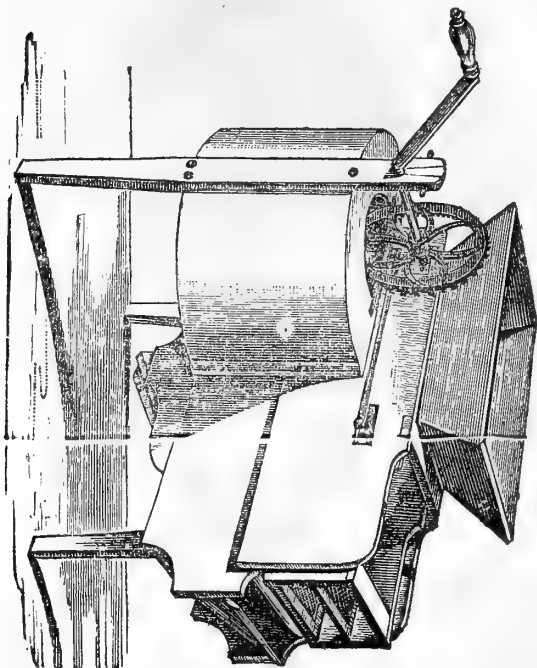
A Corn Sheller is one of the most convenient and labor saving implements that the practical farmer has in use. Various machines for this purpose have been invented. The most improved and best adapted for common use are those of Harrison, with the patent Vertical wheel. It can be used in all cases for large or small sized ears. It is very simple in its construction, and durable in its operation, and no way liable to get out of order; one man can work it to good advantage, though a man to turn and a boy to feed it, works it much better than one alone. In this way it will shell 10 to 12 bushels per hour. They are so light and portable, as to be easily removed from place to place, and one machine will serve for several families or even the inhabitants of a small town.

BROWN'S PATENT HAND SHELLER

Is likewise a very plain, simple and cheap implement, and answers well for a small farmer.

DOUBLE OPERATING CORN SHELLER,

Is likewise another good operating machine, will shells two ears to an operation.

**New Patent Winnowing Machine.**

Holmes' Improved Winnowing Machine is one of the best that is in use. It is very plain and simple in its construction, and very powerful in its operation; is well calculated for cleaning all kinds of grain, and may be applied to many other purposes — such as cleaning rice, coffee, &c.

Elliot's Patent Horizontal Mill is for the same purpose. Though smaller and more compact, is found equally as good; is considered as an improvement on the common winnowing machines now in use. The motion of the flyers is horizontal and the sieves have a forward and backward motion.

Straw Splitters.

This little implement, which is plain and simple in its construction, is one of the most useful implements, and should be introduced and used in every family, in town and country.

Cattle Chains.

These chains introduced by E. H. DERBY, Esq. of Salem, and Col. JACQUES, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion. They consist of a chain which passes round the animal's neck, and by a ring attached to the stall, plays freely up and down, and leaves the animal at liberty to lie down or rise at pleasure, and keeps him perfectly secure.

Many improvements have been made in this article and even in the bows and keys.

Ox Yokes.

OX BOWS, AND PATENT OX BOW KEYS.

These are very plain and simple and a perfect security to the bows.

BRASS OX BALLS,

Of all sizes. These balls, which are not only ornamental, but useful in preventing the animal from hooking, or being in other respects mischievous. Price 75 cents a set.

Lightning Rods and Glass Blocks.

From the repeated, and almost daily occurrences, which happen from the effect of lightning, occasioning death and destruction of much property, it is a matter of surprise that every farmer does not have attached to his dwelling house and barn, a lightning rod and guarded in the best possible manner, — which is done by passing the rod through glass blocks, which are constructed for the purpose.

Axe Handles.

Post Augers.

Pick Axes.

Post Spoons.

Stable Door Hasps.

Iron Bars.

Churn Drills.

Hand Drills and Hammers.

Steel and Iron Bull Rings.

Trace and Ox Chain.

Horse and Truck Chains.

Chains for Securing Cattle.

Flagg's Brick Press.

Iron Castings.

Hay Pullers.

Friction Rollers.

Wagons, Ox & Horse Carts.

Wheel Barrows.

Hand Engines.

Watering Pots.

Improved Safety Lamps.

Barn and Hand Lanterns.

Halter Chains.**Improved Ox Shackle,**

For levelling the draught of the chain, that each yoke of oxen may draw true.

Farnham's Improved Patent Grater Cider Mill.

The improvement in this mill is in grinding, or rather grating the apples very fine, so that all the juice is pressed out; and produces a greater quantity of liquor from the same quantity of pomace. The above mills are in extensive operation, and is very much approved of. They will grind two bushels of apples per minute, and no way liable to get out of order.

With little alteration it can be made one of the best vegetable grinders for grinding or cutting food for animals.

Cider Presses.**Willis' Improved Sausage Filler.**

This machine which is intended for filling sausages, is one of the most convenient and expeditious things for the purpose that can be conceived of. One man will do more in preparing and filling sausages with this machine, than ten men can in the old manner of working them.

Carriage Lifter,

Or levers, for raising wagons, carts, or carriages of all kinds, or for raising loads, pressing goods &c.; being a small handy implement it can be taken in a carriage in travelling, and found very convenient and handy for the purpose. Carriage winches and wrenches are likewise very handy and convenient travelling companions, and should always be at hand.

Patent Guide Board Brands,

For branding guide boards; guide boards done in this manner are more legible and durable than the usual mode of painting. A full set of letters and figures will be furnished, calculated to answer all the purposes of one town.

Directions for using the Brands. — The brands are to be heated to a cherry red, then applied to the board, and guided by a straight piece tacked on to keep them in a line. The board is then to be lightly planed over, and the white lead applied in the usual manner with a brush. The black letters will not lose their brightness, for the durability of charcoal is well known.

SILK MANUAL

AND

PRACTICAL FARMER,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY, SIXTEEN PAGES EACH MONTH,

AT FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM,

ALWAYS TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

T. G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

THIS is the title, and these the conditions of a work embracing the subjects of AGRICULTURE and SILK CULTURE. It contains chiefly articles on Practical Farming and Rural Economy, selected from the Weekly New England Farmer, and therefore intended wholly for those who are not subscribers for that work.

We hope and believe that the culture of Silk, in some, if not in all its branches will, eventually, become the employment of a portion of the family of ever farmer; and not only be made a source of considerable profit to the individuals engaged in this *fine art* but a great *national benefit*; not only save *millions* to the United States now sent out of the country for the *importation* of this useful as well as elegant article, but become a source of national income by its *exportations*. There is certainty of a sale for this article, as the wants and wishes of the wearers and consumers will increase with the copiousness and facilities of the supplies. The amount now consumed in the country may be in some degree estimated by reference to the value of the Silk now imported, which, as it appears by official documents, exceeds TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, annually.

In connexion with subjects relating to tillage, the Practical Farmer will contain the experiments and opinions of cultivators engaged in the growing of Mulberry trees, as well as the manufacture of Silk; avoiding such theories and speculations as might probably mislead, or be misunderstood by those who are practically concerned in Silk manufacture. And we would respectfully solicit communications from those who are or may be engaged in silk culture, to enrich the pages of our SILK MANUAL.

Postmasters and others who may be disposed to act as Agents, will please to retain 10 per cent of the moneys which they may receive for subscriptions.

GEORGE C. BARRETT, *Publisher*

Boston, Dec. 1835.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL JOURNAL.

THIS is a weekly paper devoted to Agriculture, Gardening and Rural Economy; edited by THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, assisted by various agricultural writers, and by the observations of the best practical farmers in New England. It is printed in a quarto form, (paged) making a volume of 416 pages annually, to which a title page and index are furnished gratis. This journal has been published for thirteen years; during which time the most assiduous exertions have been made by the Editor to make it acceptable and useful to the Farmer and Horticulturist. From the increasing number and respectability of its correspondents, and the means now at the command of the Editor, the Publisher feels a confidence in recommending it to the favorable notice of the public, as a journal with regard to whose future character they will not be disappointed. By a recent vote of the board of Visitors of the Botanic Garden at Cambridge, the intelligent Curator of that establishment has been requested to make known through the New England Farmer, the details and results of his experiments in various horticultural subjects—the choice of soil, and situation, with regard to the various plants, &c.;—and by a recent vote of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, all communications on Horticultural subjects, addressed to the President, are to be published regularly in the New England Farmer, so that this Journal will contain the complete Transactions of the Society.

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GEO. C. BARRETT.

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